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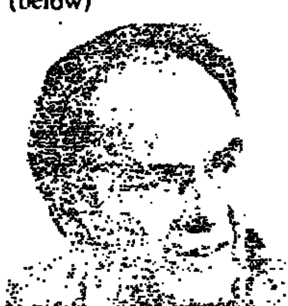
THE TIMES

Tomorrow

Bleak House
Spectrum charts the origins of the great Housing Benefit disaster

Pillars of Wisdom?
"The Establishment is ossified." A former Thatcher adviser says the Prime Minister has refused to reform Whitehall

Decline and Fall
Edward Mortimer on the decline of the French Communist Party under Georges Marchais (below)



OED
Philip Howard pays homage to the "most exciting" book title of the century

Glory Game
The draw for the semi-finals of the Milk Cup

Doctors' warning on NHS cuts

Doctors would defy instructions from laymen appointed as National Health Service general managers if patient care was threatened, the British Medical Association told MPs in giving *evidence on the Griffiths report* on streamlining the service
Page 2

Earnings beat pay deals

Earnings in manufacturing industry are rising nearly twice as fast as basic pay deals which average 5 per cent. This is largely because increased output has resulted in more overtime, bonus and productivity-related payments Page 13

Borrowing up

The public sector borrowed £10.1 billion in the first nine months of the current financial year – slightly more than the *Government's* £10 billion target for the full year Page 13

Jet sabotaged

Pakistan said sabotage was the *cause* of a *mid-air* explosion on an Air France jumbo jet with 259 people on board. Four passengers were arrested.

TSB raises rate

The Trustee Savings Bank group has raised its mortgage rate from 11 per cent to 11.5 per cent on loans up to £30,000
Page 3

Divorce vote

Church of England clergy are voting heavily against the proposals to remarry divorcees *in church*. Page 12

Clubs fined

Record fines of £1,000 each have been imposed on Oldham and Leigh rugby league clubs after fighting among players caused the abandonment of their match Page 16

THE TIMES

We apologize for shortcomings in our financial, advertising and announcements services today. These are due to a dispute *involving clerical members* of the Society of Graphical and Allied Trades '82.

Shultz confronts Gromyko in five-hour meeting

By Our Foreign Staff

Heated talks lasting more than five hours ran into the night at the Soviet Embassy in Stockholm yesterday as Mr George Shultz, the US Secretary of State, met Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, for the first time in four months.

The meeting was more than two hours longer than originally planned and, according to Tass in Moscow Mr Gromyko "resolutely denounced" Washington's world-wide military policies in "a totally frank and principled manner" – phrasing which indicates friction and possibly outright argument between the two men.

Mr Shultz made no statement as he left the embassy shortly afer 8pm.

In a speech earler in the day to the European Disarmament Conference meeting in Stockholm, the Soviet Minister accused the Reagan Administration of "thinking in terms of war and acting accordingly".

He pinned the blame for the breakdown in US-Soviet talks *on limiting nuclear missiles in* Europe on the United States, and said Moscow would never return to the Geneva talks unless Nato abandoned its deployment of US missiles.

Moscow walked out of the talks last November after US cruise and Pershing-2 missiles, the first of 572 to be based in Europe under a five-year plan, arrived in West Germany, Britain and Italy.

"We stand for serious nego*tiations and not for negotiations* used as a screen for covering up militaristic plans," Mr Gromyko said. "Having started installation of its missiles, Washington has rendered negotiations pointless."

He said "militarism, enmity and war hysteria" were being exported to Western Europe along with the US missiles.

Mr Gromyko also accused the United States, which has troops in a four-nation peace-keeping force in Lebanon, of "sowing death and destruction there".

Gromyko repeated Soviet *proposals* for an agreement between nuclear powers not to use atomic weapons first and for a non-aggression pact. The Nato *alliance*, which says it will not use nuclear or conventional weapons unless it is attacked first, has already dismissed these proposals. It wants the Stockholm conference to focus on detailed measures to tighten and extend existing rules covering notification and observation of military exercises and manoeuvres.

Gromyko *struck* a *more* positive note on these issues, saying Moscow was ready to work out extra "confidence-building measures" covering prior notification of major manoeuvres and agreement to limit their scale.

According to the Tass report issued from Moscow later in the day, Mr Gromyko pressed these themes in his meeting with Mr Shultz. There was no sign in the report that there had been any conciliatory words between the two men.

The Soviet Foreign Minister also told Mr Shultz the missile talks could only be resumed if the US "showed readiness to return to the situation that had existed prior to the commenced deployment of American missiles in Europe". Tass said.

"Andrei Gromyko resolutely denounced Washington's course towards heightening tension in various parts of the world . . . towards escalating gross, includ*ing military*, interference in the affairs of sovereign states," Tass said.

Mr Gromyko had rejected comments from Mr Shultz that the US was seeking greater international stability: "It was said to him that the practical actions of the American administration do not tally with this," Tass said.

Soon after the talks ended, another Tass report from Moscow said that Soviet troops have begun training on new nuclear missiles placed in Czechoslovakia as part of *Moscow's response to US* deployment of cruise and Pershing rockets.

On Tuesday, it was revealed that Soviet soldiers were manning new missile bases in east Germany.

Yesterday's report from Czechoslovakia, *previewing* an article due to appear today in the Soviet Army newspaper *Red Star*, training *had started the* moment the rocket troops arrived in the country.

Delegates shocked 6
Photograph 6
Doomsday film 6
British fury 6

Prince Moulay Rachid, son of King Hassan, welcomes PLO leader Yassir Arafat, who was in Morocco for the Islamic summit. Split over Egypt, Page 6

Thatcher tackles 'immune targets'

By Julian Haviland Political Editor

The Prime Minister yesterday criticized local government as a vested interest, and lumped it with the trade unions, the nationalized industries and the monopolies in the professions. They had been immune for years, she said, and she would like the governments led by her to be remembered a hundred years hence for having tackled them.

Mr Margaret Thatcher's few short blunt words stood out in a speech to political reporters which dealt more delicately and at greater length with the question of press responsibility.

Mr Edward Heath, the former Conservative Prime Minister, said yesterday after the rate capping revolt that he had no intention of being a lackey
Back page

They seemed to be directed at rebels and potential rebels among Conservative MPs, who on the second reading of the Rates Bill on Tuesday reduced the Government's paper majority by about a third, and who threaten to increase their pressure as the Bill proceeds.

She did not varnish her lanuage with the usual tribute to the value of local government as an institution, or confine her *criticism, as hitherto, to the few* high-spending councils.

The message, which was heard by Mr Edward Heath and Mr Francis Pym among the rebels, was that the Prime Minister means to have the Bill.

Mrs Thatcher was speaking in London at a luncheon to mark the centenary of the parliamentary lobby journalists, the group of reporters allowed to work in the lobby of *the House of Commons*.

She asked how press freedom could be reconciled with responsibility to the nation of which all were part.

Mrs Thatcher suggested questions which deserved some thought:

Which weighed heavier in the reporting of news, accuracy or presentation, the need to *inform or to entertain*.

Were facts as sacred as comment was free, should journalists make the news.

Were the media fair as well as free. In plain terms, what did it take to secure publication of a correction.

*Was there a clear understand*ing of the limits to incursions into privacy, whether of Crown *or commoner*, or were *the limits* set solely by what was perceived to be commercial interest.

Did the media present a balanced picture of life in Britain. If it showed all that was worst in our society while the dictatorships showed all that looked best in theirs, were we promoting or undermining *freedom*.

University head shot dead in Beirut

From Our Correspondent, Beirut

The president of the American *University of Beirut* was shot dead in the corridor outside his office yesterday, and a shadowy pro-Iranian group claimed responibility for his murder and for the kidnapping on Tuesday of a Saudi Arabian diplomat.

Mr Malcolm Kerr, aged 52, was returning to his office in College Hall from a meeting with his deans when he was shot in the head at close range. He was pronounced dead at the *university hospital*.

Police and Lebanese Army soldiers sealed off the campus in west Beirut to search for a gunman and at least one accomplice, but no arrests were reported.

About four hours after the shooting an anonymous male telephone caller told the Beirut staff of Agence-Presse that "Islamic Jihad" was claiming responsiblity for Mr Kerr's death. The caller also said that *the group – beleived to be* composed of Lebanese Shia Muslims loyal to Ayatollah *Khomeini, the Iranian leader* – had kidnapped Mr Husain Abdullah Farrash, the Suadi Arabian consul in Beirut, on Tuesday.

The statement said: "The Saudi consul is still being held with us and is being tried according to Islamic law, and we will soon throw his body," implying that he would be killed.

Mr Kerr's predecessor at the American University, Mr David Dodge, was kidnapped in July 1982 and held for a year and two days by pro-Iranian gunmen in the Bekaa valley in eastern Lebanon and in Iran.

The statement went on to say that Mr Kerr, a highly respected political scientist who had *headed* the university since the autumn of 1982, was targetted as "a victim of the American *military presence in Lebanon*."

It also contained this threat: "We also vow that not a single American or French will remain on this soil. We will not take up any different pattern, and we will not back off. We will follow all those Arab and Lebanese agents, be they responsible or simple collaborators with the Americans or French."

Elsewhere in Lebanon, several mortars fell on Christian neighbourhoods in and around east Beirut during the afternoon, and several mortars also were fired at Army positions in Khalde, south of Beirut.

Mr Malcolm Kerr: Respected political scientist

NGA bows to courts in Shah dispute

The National Graphical Association effectively came to the end of the road in its long fight with Mr Eddie Shah's Messenger *group of newspapers last* night.

The print union's national council decided, after a four-hour debate, to purge its contempt of court. It said: "We need to have our assets restored to us so that we can maintain the union's work."

The union issued a statement after the meeting at its Bedford headquarters.

There was no indication of what was to become of the "*Stockport Six*", *the* NGA members whose dismissal by Mr Shah was at the centre of the closed shop dispute. The vote at the national council meeting was "overwhelming", according to the leadership.

The statement said: "The NGA will maintain its opposition to the 1980-1982 Employment Acts. The NGA *believes that the* TUC Wembley conference decisions entitle us to the support of the *TUC in this dispute*, even though we were obliged to take action categorized as unlawful under the terms *of those Acts*.

"We shall be campaigning with other TUC unions to get a reaffimation of those *decisions* at the Trades Union Congress in September, and to get a reversal of the general council's decision denying the NGA the support to which we were entitled."

The long-running dispute has cost the NGA £675,000 in fines and thousands of pounds in costs. Assets amounting to £10m were sequestrated by the court.

The NGA insisted that its *dispute with Mr Shah would* continue, but "through other means". There will probably be no more mass pickets at Mr Shah's Warrington works.

Union rejects 3 per cent, and Maxwell drops court action, page 2

All-out Ford strike threatened over closure of foundry

By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter

Ford union leaders yesterday threatened an all-out strike *from February 13 unless the* company withdraws its plan to close the Thames foundry at Dagenham next year with the loss of 2,000 jobs.

Amid mounting concern among the unions about the company's plans, Mr Ronald Todd, national organizer of the Transport and General Workers' Union, is also to seek assurances from Ford on its commitment to investing in Bitain.

The magazine, The Engineer, today claims to confirm their worst fears with an article which says the company has decided to invest more than £100m on a new Sierra engine in West Germany, which would lead to 1,700 job losses in the Dagenham engine shop.

The company last night refused to comment on the story, but denied that there was any plan to reduce the Essex complex to a mere assembly plant. Ford has spent more than £300m on the plant in recent years.

Yesterday's decision to strike was given "overwhelming" backing in a vote by the foundry workers, *and it was thought that* the recommendation would now be put to mass meetings at the 24 plants throughout the country.

Management is privately taking some comfort from the fact that the last round of mass meetings in December over the 7.5 per cent pay offer went against the union recommendation to strike.

Mr Todd said that he wanted to discuss the "decline of manufacturing operations in Great Britain" with the company. He was satisfied that the call for industrial action would *win the support of the 60,000*-strong workforce.

The company announced on Monday that the foundry was to close next April but that there would be offers of early retirement and voluntary redundancy. Ford said that it was hoping to avoid compulsory severance.

The plant had lost £75m over *the last three years and there* was no prospect of viability despite a £6m investment programme over the last 18 months, Ford said. The foundry was suffering from low productivity, adverse currency movements, over-capacity in the industry and low demand.

More cuts feared, page 2

1,180 high technology jobs cut

By Our Labour Reporter

Two high technology companies, British Aerospace and Ferranti, yesterday announced 1,180 redundancies at plants in the north west of England.

A total of 450 Aerospace jobs will go at Chadderton, near Oldham, and Woodford, near Stockport. Another 400 will go at Broughton, Chester.

The Ferranti job losses will be at Ferranti Container Handling and Ferranti Fabrications at Chadderton. Mr Christopher Drake, national aerospace organizer for Tass, the engineering staff union, forecast that there would be coordinated opposition *from the unions to the* cuts.

A spokesman for British Aerospace said the company hoped the redundancies could be brought about voluntarily. He added that the job losses were caused by a reduced workload.

The latest cutbacks follow last year's 2,000 job losses, when it was decided to close the factory at Hurn, Bournemouth, and other plants.

Sir Austin Pearce, BAe chairman, has warned of significant redundancies if the Government did not support programmes such as Seawolf, the A320 Airbus and the *European fighter*.

TUC seeks compromise on political levy ballots

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

TUC leaders decided yesterday to continue their talks with Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for Employment, in the hope of reaching a compromise on government proposals over the political activities of trade unions.

But with time for such a deal running out, the TUC is now seeking big concessions from the Government. The unions want Mr King to drop from his Trade Union Bill a proposal for compulsory secret ballots every ten years on whether members of a union want to continue having a political fund.

In forthcoming talks, the TUC representatives, Mr Len Murray, the general secretary, and Mr William Keys, the print union leader, will offer Mr King *voluntary measures* to ensure that union members have a free choice as to whether to contribute to the Labour Party, in exchange for abandonment of periodic ballots

Some union leaders such as Mr David Basnett, general secretary of the General, Municipal, Boilermakers and Allied Trades Union, took a tougher line at a meeting of the TUC's employment policy and organization committee yesterday.

The committee is to meet *again on February 15 to decide* whether enough progress has been made in the delicate talks with *Mr King to justify* voluntary measures on the political levy. If not, the TUC will withdraw from the negotiations.

That increasingly likely outcome is expected to prompt a government amendment to the Bill introducing "contracting in" for payment of the political levy

Gower report criticized

A major report advocating more protection for Britain's small investors was yesterday criticized by the Consumers' Association but welcomed by *the establishment* in the City of London.

The association wanted a ban on *door-to-door selling* of investments like unit trusts and life assurance, but Professor Laurence "Jim" *Gower*, who wrote the report, said a code governing behaviour of salesmen would stop the worst abuses of high-pressure selling.

In the past three years, investors have lost a total of £36m in savings

Leading article, Page 11
Tougher rules, Page 13
Two tiers, Page 15

Better job prospects for graduates this year

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

Job prospects for graduates are *getting* better this year, partly because the electronics and computer industries are continuing to need recruits but also because less likely companies, such as Macdonald's, the burger company, have joined the companies that tour *the universities looking* for young people to recruit.

That ray of hope among the usually gloomy predictions given annually by the Standing Conference of Employers of Graduates means that for the first time in three years there are *signs of* growth in the graduate employment market. Most of the 66,000 young people leaving universities and polytechnics this summer will find jobs. Unemployment among graduates may fall a percentage point or so to 10 per cent.

But the standing conference emphasized yesterday that finding a job takes much longer now. Graduates have to wait longer to find what they want and must be prepared to consider a much wider range of occupations, taking temporary work while they look around.

"The concept of the graduate *job is changing*", Mr Keith Bell, chairman of the conference, said. "The idea of the graduate as a crown prince has gone."

The standing conference advised caution in interpreting the figures because there will *be about 5,500 more graduates* on the market this summer. They reflect the larger number graduating, *the* smaller proportion of overseas students, and the reduction *in* some job outlets, notably academic research and teacher training.

At the same time it believes that that will be more than offset by the slightly more buoyant state of demand.

Small employers are setting out to recruit graduates, in small numbers but steadily, particularly computer companies dealing in software. However, the universities will be producing fewer graduates in electronics from now on because of the cuts in higher education.

The standing conference *says that the shortage of* graduates in electronics is likely to get worse next year *and that it is already proving* necessary for employers to attract graduates from other disciplines as "converts".



***It predicts that there might* be a slight increase in demand in the oil and chemical industries and says that more civil engineers are being sought although the number studying the subject is falling. There are likely to be a few more *openings for surveyors*.**

London University has 70 job vacancies on its books this week from 50 companies. The standing conference declined to say in which disciplines students would be at an advantage when it came to finding jobs, apart from the obvious one of electronics. Much more depended on what you were like than the subject you had read, they said. The most useful A levels for jobs were mathematics and physics.

Retired judge to head fourth inquiry into Kincora vice offences

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

The Government yesterday announced a fourth inquiry into the running of the Kincora children's home in Belfast and other homes and hostels in Ulster where staff have been found guilty of homosexual offences against residents or misconduct leading to disciplinary action.

The latest inquiry, to be chaired by Judge William Hughes, a retired English circuit judge, was announced in the Commons by Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, who expressed the hope that is would bring to an end a "chapter of rumour and innuendo".

The sentencing to imprisonment in 1981 of five people who committed sexual offences against children in their care led to persistent allegations of a homosexual vice ring centred on Kincora and involving prominent Unionist politicians and civil servants.

After an inquiry by the Royal Ulster Constabulary, Sir George Terry, the Chief Constable of Sussex, held an investigation into allegations about the way the police has conducted their inquiries, and there was a third inquiry by child-care experts of the Department of Health and Social Security.

Mr Prior told MPs yesterday that the Terry inquiry had concluded that the RUC was justified in not mounting a full investigation before it did, in 1980: that there had been no concealment of evidence of a homosexual ring nor evidence of homosexual practices by officials or police officers; but that there were shortcomings in the administration of the child welfare services.

Mr Prior said that no evidence had been produced to justify the establishment of a tribunal of inquiry, but that the Hughes inquiry will be able to sit in public if it wishes. He said that those who gave evidence "in good faith" would have protection from proceedings for defamation.

Although it was "exceedingly unlikely" that fresh evidence justifying prosecution would emerge, the Attorney General would give immunity from prosecution for evidence which would incriminate a witness in respect of homosexual and related offences.

The inquiry will consider how those responsible for providing residential care could have prevented the commission of offences or detected them earlier and the adequacy and effectiveness of arrangements for supervising and protecting children in care and make recommendations to promote their welfare and prevent future malpractice.

Fleet Street union rejects 3% offer

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

National newspaper publishers yesterday offered pay rises of 3 per cent to 30,000 printing workers in Fleet Street and Manchester and proposed measures to reduce manpower in the industry.

Printing union leaders, who had asked for 10 per cent increases and a sixth week's holiday, rejected the offer but the two sides are to meet again on February 6 and the opening round of negotiations was described as "not acrimonious".

In the meantime, unions and the Newspaper Publishers Association will exhange views on the interpretation of the present wage agreement. The employers are seeking agreement from the unions that workers who leave the industry should not automatically be replaced.

The publishers would also like an assurance from the unions that there will be no disruption of production of any title for the next year.

The unions expect an improvement on the original offer next month, although the publishers are understood to be determined this year to attach conditions to the final settlement that will reduce manning levels and the incidence of unofficial strikes.

Individual publishers have writs outstanding against the National Graphical Association for damages totalling £12m over the two-day strike last November in support of six printers dismissed by Mr Eddie Shah of the Stockport Messenger Group.

● Fresh peace moves aimed at ending the week-old unofficial dispute among white-collar workers at Times Newspapers over the appointment of a manager are to take place today after rejection by the Sogat '82 clerical chapel (office branch) of a formula for return agreed earlier with national officials of the printing union.

Mr Bill Miles, general officer of the union, last night sought early talks with the management under a clause in the joint dispute procedure which provides for a meeting of the parties within 24 hours if either side accuses the other of breach of the procedure. The company said that the initiative was acceptable and discussions will be held with Mr Miles this afternoon.

Rig yard plea to Thatcher

By Our Labour Reporter

Leaders of the shipbuilding unions will today request an urgent meeting with the Prime Minister over the future of the Scott Lithgow yard on the Clyde, which is under threat of closure with the loss of 4,000 jobs.

A deputation organized by the Scottish TUC and expected to include general secretaries of the main unions involved, will ask Mrs Margaret Thatcher to use her influence to persuade the management to renegotiate an £88m contract for an oil rig which Britoil has cancelled.

The cancellation, prompted by the rig's being two-and-a-half years behind schedule, means the workforce will be reduced to about 700 by March. Unless British Shipbuilders finds a private buyer for the yard by the end of the summer it will close.

Mr James Milne, general secretary of the Scottish TUC, said: "If Scott Lithgow closes it would have a disastrous impact on the community, which is highly dependent on shipbuilding."

Mr Graham Day, chairman of the company, told the unions on Tuesday that there could be no question of renegotiating the Britoil contract, because the two sides were in the middle of litigation.

● The Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions decided yesterday to support any action taken by the Scott Lithgow workers (the Press Association reports).

It also agreed to invite Labour's industry spokesmen and parliamentary shipbuilding group, as well as chief officials of the 14 unions involved, to a meeting in London on Monday.

A mass meeting of Scott Lithgow workers on Friday will decide whether to take industrial action.

Mr Gordon Wilson, leader of the Scottish National Party, called on all opposition parties to unite to save the yard.

● Mr George Younger, Secretary of State for Scotland, assured MPs that he would do anything he could to ensure the rig was completed on the Clyde.

He made no response to the opposition requests that he get British Shipbuilders and Britoil round the table immediately to ensure no possibility of saving the contract was missed.

Parliament, page 4

BBC and Maxwell drop court action

By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter

Court action over the refusal of the printing union Sogat '82 to produce or distribute the London edition of the *Radio Times* has been dropped. But the dispute is likely to go on.

The BBC and Mr Robert Maxwell's British Printing and Communications Corporation (BPCC), which produces the magazine, decided yesterday to halt a High Court application, which would have resulted in a contempt of court hearing this week.

The decision was prompted by the BBC's canellation of the contract for the 600,000 copies and its search for alternative printers.

Mr William Keys, general secretary of the union, has made clear his defiance of a High Court order taken out on January 11 instructing the union to lift its restrictions on the *Radio Times* and *The Listener*.

But the ending of legal action does not guarantee the reappearance of the publications in the London area or ensure there will be no more court orders. It is highly unlikely that, even if the BBC found non-union printers, Sogat's London branches would agree to distribute it.

The BBC said yesterday that its priority was to achieve the unhampered weekly production of the London edition of the *Radio Times* and guaranteed production of *The Listener*.

In the last two and a half years more than 32 million copies of the *Radio Times* have been lost because of a dispute over BPCC's Park Royal plant in north London.

The company and the union have been in dispute over pay and manning levels on a £10m web offset printing machine that BPCC wanted to instal at the plant.

Mr Maxwell, chairman of the company, said at the weekend that the plant would now be sold

Fourth man on kidnap charge

A fourth man was charged at the special criminal court in Dublin yesterday in connexion with the kidnap of Mr Richard Hill, the stepfather of Mr Harry Kirkpatrick, the Irish National Liberation Army "supergrass".

Gregory Carroll, aged 19, of Armagh in Northern Ireland, with an address at Mullaghmatt, co Monaghan, was charged with falsely imprisoning Mr Hill in co Donegal between August 16 and 19 last year. He was remanded in custody

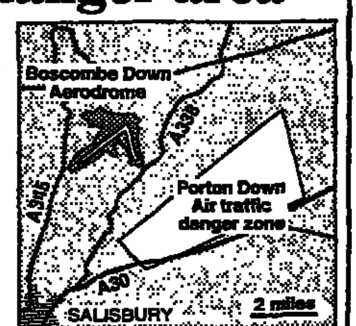
Police question man on killings

Dublin police were questioning a man yesterday about the killings last November of three men during a service at the Elim Pentecostal Church in Darkley, co. Armagh.

The three victims died when gunmen fired shots in the church as hymns were being sung.

Porton crash plane was flying in danger area

By Kenneth Gosling



The Jaguar military aircraft that exploded and crashed on Tuesday near the Porton Down chemical defence establishment in Wiltshire was flying in an area marked "danger" on air navigation charts, it was disclosed yesterday.

The pilot, named as Squadron Leader Tim Allen, in his early thirties and married, ejected safely when the aircraft was only 150ft above the ground. He was on a routine flight from the Empire Test Pilots' School at Boscombe Down. He was within a military air training zone and in normal radar control.

"He was in controlled air space at the time", the Civil Aviation Authority said. "Porton Down is not prohibited but designated as a danger area".

Apart from announcing a board of inquiry into the crash, the Ministry of defence made no comment yesterday. But Dr Jeremy Bray, the Opposition spokesman on science and technology, called for a full statement, saying he was greatly concerned to hear Porton was designated only as a small danger area.

The Jaguar was the third aircraft from Boscombe Down to crash within the Salisbury district in six years.

Blacks 'do not vote as racial group'

By Pat Healy, Race Relations Correspondent

Black voters are likely to remain loyal to the Labour Party although they do not vote as a racial group, according to an analysis by the Runnymede Trust in the last general election.

The paper suggests that black voters are more likely to identify themselves as working class because of the disadvantages and discrimination they suffer than as a racial group.

That class indentification would lead them to vote for the Labour Party, although their votes would begin to fragment as more moved out of black communities and achieved commercial and academic success.

The lack of a coherent group identity among black voters meant that the main political parties were mistaken in attempting to attract a "black vote", according to Miss Marian Fitzgerald, a political researcher

The Conservative Party did achieve a minor success through its controversial advertisement showing a smartly dressed West Indian or Asian with the slogan, "Labour Says he's Black. Tories Say he's British."

It had been directed at aspiring middle class black voters who did not want to be identified with the stereotyped image of their ethnic group, and white racists who were suspicious of the Labour Party's commitment to positive discrimination.

Rescue from the Needles

GLC Tory leader has reservations on abolition

By Hugh Clayton, Local Government Correspondent

Mr Kenneth Livingstone, Labour leader of the Greater London Council (GLC), yesterday mustered a degree of all-party support for his group's opposition to government plans to abolish the council.

At a press conference yesterday, he read out a statement issued by Mr Alan Greengrass, leader of the Minority Conservative group on the GLC, in which he opposed the Government's present proposals to restructive local government.

Also at the county hall conference was Mr Adrian Slade, Liberal group leader, who voiced his "total opposition" to the abolition plans.

"No one detests the political games the GLC Labour party has been playing since 1981 more then I. That cannot blind you to the overwhelming case the GLC professional officers have made today.

"I support the Government's desire to restructure if they can get a better deal than at present. The officers' papers today prove beyond doubt that the Government still has a long, long way to go."

The statement showed that Conservative misgivings about government policy on local authorities went beyond the scope of the rate capping revolt in the Commons on Tuesday.

Leaders in London local government followed the Government's parliamentary embarrassment with a series of attacks on ministers.

Mr Ted Knight, Labour leader in Lambeth called for a new Scarman inquiry and the Association of London Authorities accused Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment, of "robbing" London of resources.

Mr Knight said in Brixton that council services would have to be cut by a quarter with the loss of 3,000 jobs if councillors accepted the spending target issued by ministers. The largest saving possible without damaging services was 15m out of a budget of £125m.

Unemployment and social deprivation in the borough were worse than at the time of the Brixton riots of 1981, Mr Knight added. Government penalties for alleged "overspending" might force the council to raise rates by as much as 41 per cent.

Mrs Margaret Hodge, chairman of the Association of London Authorities, said after meeting Mr Jenkin for an hour: "I do not think he will have much regard for what we said this afternoon.

"He has deliberately robbed London of resources and it is that which has forced up the rates. He has deliberately manipulated the way he distributed grant to take it away from London."

Mrs Hodge is an Islington borough councillor and the association was formed by Labour councillors last year as an alternative to the Conservative-led London Boroughs Association.

At the press conference Mr Slade said: "We are totally opposed to the White Paper." He was referring to the 1983 government document *Streamlining the Cities*, which called for abolition of the GLC and the six English metropolitan counties.

The 60-page GLC reply ends with vivid illustrations of the confusion officers believe there will be if the council is scrapped and succeeded by the mixture of boroughs and committees proposed by ministers.

A diagram of the present pattern of relationships between the GLC and the London boroughs looks like delicate lacework. The GLC officers' version of the Government's planned future looks like a cobweb from an unswept attic.

Mr Livingstone called on Mr Jenkin to meet the council in a public debate about abolition.

Ford job losses

More cuts feared

By Clifford Webb, Motoring Correspondent

The announced closure of Ford's Dagenham foundry, with the loss of 2,000 jobs, is the first move in reorganization of its European engine plants that will boost output at the company's plant in Cologne at the expence of another 1,700 British jobs, it was claimed last night.

Component sources in the West Midlands reported yesterday that Ford's purchasing department was making inquiries about supplies which will be required for a new family of petrol engines, codenamed R4 and replacing the present 1.6 and two-litre engines used in Sierra cars and transit vans.

Ford is apparently planning to invest £100m in R4, which will increase the size of its standard medium engine from 1.6 to 1.8 litres. The production target for the R4 in Cologne is 1,500 engines a day compared with 1,000 at present and will be in full swing by early 1986.

Ford chiefs have attempted to counter union critisism by suggesting that the new 1.6 litre lightweight diesel engine which has just gone into production at Dagenham will fill the gap when the Sierra engine moves to West Germany. The intention is that Dagenham should become the diesel manufacturing centre for the whole of Europe with Cologne taking on the same role for petrol engines.

The weakness in that strategy, according to the unions, is that demand for petrol engines is a known quantity while the new diesel engines has still to appear in a car.

They argue that the boom in diesel cars which was forecast during the last oil crisis has not materialized and it is most unlikely that diesel output at Dagenham will reach 600 a day, let alone the 1,600 management has talked about.

The Engineer magazine said yesterday that Ford was being pushed into its latest move overseas because its great rival, General Motors, was making such progress in Britain with cars which did not contain a single British-made engine.

The magazine said: "New investment is vital for our component manufacturers and the Government should begin to take a dim view of multinationals who want to masquerade as domestic manufacturers but are not prepared to make that down payment".

Plant breeding unit fights to save scientists' jobs

From Tim Jones, Cardiff

The Government has been warned that the decision to save £13m on the spending of the Agricultural and Food Research Council will disastrously erode the scientific expertise of the Welsh Plant Breeding Station at Aberystwyth.

Politicians, unions, and academics have combined to try to reverse the decision which they say will much worsen an already lamentable situation caused by serious under-funding.

Since it was founded 60 years ago the station has won an international reputation for its pioneering work in plant breeding, grassland improvement, and research.

Because of the instruction to save £500,000 a year, a quarter of the scientific staff of 150 are to lose their jobs.

Compared with the £15 a hectare allocated to research in Scotland, Wales receives only £3. Although there are more dairy cows and sheep in Wales, Scotland has a key institute devoted to dairy research and another to hill farming.

Mr Raymond Jones, head of the station's chemistry department, which has been made redundant, said: "If the proposed cuts are carried out in their entirety this will fragment the station to a mere experimental farm for the powerful institutes outside Wales".



Warning by BMA of doctors' defiance

By Colin Hughes

Doctors would defy instructions given to them by health service general managers if patient care was threatened, the chairman of the British Medical Association, Mr Anthony Grabham, told the House of Commons Social Services Committee last night.

Giving evidence to the committee on the Griffiths report on health service management Mr Graham said that if the proposed general manager "took decisions which were to our patients we would not feel bound to carry out those instructions.

Asked by Mr Nicholas Winterton Tory MP for Macclesfield, if he thought such conflict likely Mr Graham said that the Griffiths proposals were too vague for doctors to discover their precise role. "The point is we do not know", he said.

Doctors saw no reason to take decision-making from collective groups of professionals and hand it to a layman. "The type of management used in trade or commerce may not be appropriate in health care", Mr Graham said.

Dr John Havard, secretary of the BMA, told the committee: "Griffiths is almost completely silent on the matter of medical advisory machinery". Instead, he proposed, team management should continur with an elected chairman paid to take overall decisions on the advice of medical staff.

Mr Graham feared that autrocratic general managers were being imposed on professional teams by default. "We are arguing against a case which we have not yet seen. Perhaps our fears are groundless, but we need more information."

On the report he added: "I cannot see any major suggestion to which we warm. I don't think Griffiths has found anything new."

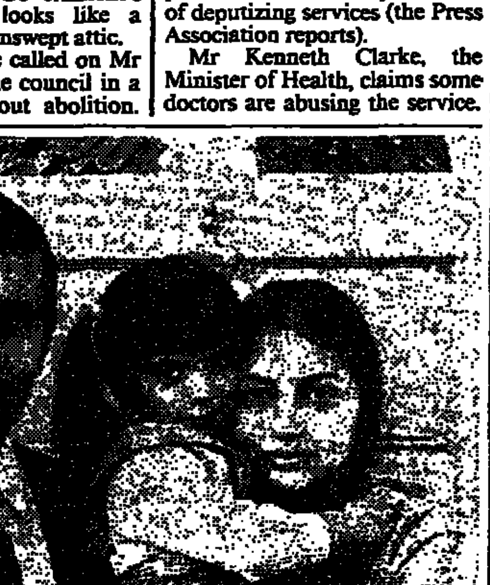
Mr Trevor Clay, general secretary of the Royal College of Nursing, told the committee: "We believe that the Griffiths recommendation is radical and unnecessary, and will cause divisiveness within the health service".

Mr David Crouch, Conservative MP for Canterbury asked whether the college accepted that a driving force in management was needed. Mr Clay replied: "Society would be the poorer if nurses were not in that management arena".

Mr Winterton questioned the need for some hospitals to spend an extra £700,000 a year on nurses overlapping for three and a half hours on shifts, but Mrs Mary Lawrence, chief nursing officer in St Thomas's district in London, said that time was essential for teaching student nurses.

● Five hundred family doctors met yesterday to protest against plans to cut drastically their use of deputizing services (the Press Association reports).

Mr Kenneth Clarke, the Minister of Health, claims some doctors are abusing the service.





Mr Rodney Pereira with his wife Gail and daughter Keira

Villagers support couple's appeal against deportation

By Tony Samstag

An Indian couple fighting deportation from their home in a Hampshire village are to learn within 10 days whether they can stay in Britain.

Mr Rodney Pereira, aged 33, and his wife Gail, aged 28, of Bishop's Waltham, are awaiting the decision of a Southampton immigration appeals tribunal, which heard their case on Tuesday.

That case has become something of a *cause célèbre* in the village, whose residents have held public meetings to protest against the deportation order and have petitioned the Queen and the Home Office to allow the couple and their daughter Keira, aged three, to stay.

Father Declan Lang, their parish priest, said yesterday: "The Catholic community in Bishop's Waltham and the surrounding villages are very fond of Gail and Rodney and hope they will be able to stay. They are very much part of the community."

As English-speaking Roman Catholics, Mr Pereira said, the family would face prejudice in India, even though he still has relatives in Bombay. As a former Merchant Navy officer, he would be unlikely to find work because his ship's engineer's certificate is English.

The Pereiras have lived in the village for the past five years. Since being made redundeant by the Denham shipping company in September, 1982, Mr Pereira has made a successful second career as an area sales manager with a double-glazing firm.

The Pereiras pay British income tax and national insurance; they own their home on a mortgage and are on the electoral register. For the past two years Mr Pereira has played Father Christmas for the local mothers' and toddlers' group. Keira, who was born in Britain, holds a British passport.

The Home Office argues that Mr Pereira's right to reside on British soil was temporary and conditional upon his employment at sea.

Overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 28; Belgium B frs 50; Canada $2.75; Canaries Pes 150; Cyprus 550 mils; Denmark Dkr 8.60; Finland Mk 8.00; France Frs 7.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 100; Holland Gl 3.40; Irish Republic 40p; Italy L 2200; Luxembourg Lf 38; Madeira Esc 120; Morocco Dir 8.00; Norway Kr 7.80; Pakistan Rps 12; Portugal Esc 125; Singapore $5.50; Spain Pes 170; Sweden Skr 8.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Tunisia Din 0.700; USA $1.50; Yugoslavia Din 100

Commentary



Geoffrey Smith

One of the common features of any legislation on local government is that most people in this country will not understand it. Local government itself is complex, and any attempt to reform it is bewildering. So it is unlikely that there will be a surge of popular protest, or of popular acclaim, over the Government's rate-capping Bill. But this does not mean that it is of no political importance.

It is essentially a politician's issue in the sense that it is the politicians themselves who are most worked up about it. This means that its effects upon the political landscape will be largely indirect.

The principle of financial autonomy for local government, which so exercised the House of Commons on Tuesday, will not set pulses racing up and down the country. Local councillors are not exactly the folk heroes of our age.

Whether the most controversial section of the Bill – the general powers to curb local authority expenditure – remains in the legislation is unlikely to become a subject of fervent public debate at the bus-stop. It is hard to see that these particular provisions are necessary to the Government's purpose, as ministers have explained that purpose. The selective powers would seem to be sufficient for that task. Amendments to the Bill, no matter how major they may be, will be of broader political consequence only in so far as they affect the Government's general standing.

Reputations of ministers at stake

But there is this political dimension. The reputation of individual ministers are very much at stake. So too is the morale of the Government. It has a delicate judgment to excercise. It may wish to exaggerate the importance of particular clauses in the Bill so as to deter its supporters, both in the Commons and the Lords, from insisting upon changes. But while such a strategy might make defeats rather less likely, it would also make those that do occur more important. In political terms, defeats will matter, as the Bill goes throught Parliament, only to the extent that the Government makes them matter.

The challenge to the Government comes from three sources: from disaffected Conservative backbenchers in the Commons, not all of whom are consumed with anxiety for local government; from Tory and cross-bench peers who do feel strongly about local government; and from the local government interest in the Conservative Party outside Parliament.

This last element should not be under-estimated. Local councillors may not be loved by the general public, but they are more powerful now in the Conservative Party than ever before. They hold office in the constituency associations. Together with aspiring concilors, they are the lifeblood of the party at local level.

Heavyweights in search of prey

They are also more inclined than in the past to put a bit of pressure on their MP. A good many Conservative members have had some uncomfortable meetings in their constituencies over this Bill, although the protests are more likely to come from rural than urban areas.

Whether this pressure will be sufficient to bring about substantial amendments during the committee stage cannot properly be judged from the second reading debate. When the backbench heavyweights are roaming the forest in search of their prey there may be a tendency to be too much impressed by the names rather than the number of the rebels.

At this stage it looks as if the Bill is in greater danger of being severely manled in the Lords. It will not be thrown out there, because it would not be in the spirit of the upper house today to reject a measure which had been a major item in the manifesto of the winning party at a recent general election. But any peer who did not like the legislation might reflect that it would strengthen the reputation of the Lords for thinking independently if they did not shrink from amending significantly one of the principal Conservative Bills of the session.

In due course, though, the Bill is almost certain to be passed with enough of its substance intact. The critical political questions are whether in the process ministers will have outraged too many of their supporters and whether they will give the impression of having lost their touch.

'Needless delays' make thousands wait up to 12 weeks for abortions

By Thomson Prentice

Thousands of women who are referred medically for abortions have to wait for up to 12 weeks before they receive the operation under the National Health Service, according to a report published yesterday.

The report, by the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists, criticizes needless delays caused by inefficient administration and emphasizes the greater risks of complications and of psychological and emotional difficulties among women who have abortions after the twelfth week of pregnancy.

One in five women medically referred for the operation before the twelfth week of pregnancy did not have the abortion until between the twentieth and twenty-third weeks, according to a survey involving 678 doctors in England and Wales.

That delay was described as "appalling and unforgivable" yesterday by the British Pregnancy Advisory Service, which has thirty centres and five clinics in Britain.

In the report, *Late Abortion in England and Wales*, the college says that despite the risks involved in late abortions, neither women seeking such abortions nor those providing abortion services fully realize the importance of minimizing delay.

"Since young women form a large proportion of those having delayed abortions, there is an urgent need to provide more education for them about the recognition of pregancy, and about the urgent need to seek help, advice, and counselling whenever pregnancy is recognized.

"This is true whether the pregnancy is planned or unplanned, wanted or unwanted", the college says.

"Some unneccessary delays are caused by inefficiencies in the administration of the abortion services. This was shown by long intervals between referral for abortion and consultation."

The college recommends that appointments should be made, preferably by telephone, without necessarily waiting for the results of pregnancy tests. It also calls for studies into the possibility of performing some late abortions as day cases in health service hospitals.

More than 160,000 abortions are carried out each year in England and Wales. Twenty per cent of them, involving 32,000 women, are conducted between the thirteenth and twenty-seventh weeks of pregnancy.

Such human factors as indecision and apprehension among women were factors involved in about 50 per cent of late abortions, and failure to recognize pregnancy was a factor in more than 30 per cent.

The report says that it found delays occurring between consultation and the operation "though such delay was rarely of significant length in the private sector".

It adds: "These objective measures of delay suggest that deficiencies in the organization of the abortion service, especially in the NHS, makes a substantial contribution to avoidable delay in second trimester abortion, a factor not often acknowledged by respondents to the questionaires. These, it must be remembered, were the doctors carrying out abortions, not the women who were using the service."

The delay of up to 12 weeks between medical referral for abortion and the operation was described as "appalling and unforgivable" yesterday by Mrs Diane Munday, spokeswoman for the British Pregnancy Advisory Service.

The Co-ordinating Committee in Defence of the 1967 Abortion Act, which represents 59 member organizations including the Family Planning Association, the Brook Advisory Centres, and the Pregnancy Advisory Service, said yesterday that it supported the college's recommendations for more day care services.

"Most of the delays in abortion operations are caused by the administrators of the service rather than by the women themselves", the committee coordinator, Miss Joanna Chambers, said.

Leading article, letters, page 11

Rank outsider: Elizabeth Wilks, aged 17, one of the few girls ever to head a public school, with fellow pupils at Worksop College, Nottinghamshire, after she became Captain yesterday. Boys outnumber girls by five to one at the school

ITV wants shared satellite with the BBC

By David Hewson

Britain's commercial television companies have decided that they want to resurrect the BBC's shelved satellite broadcasting system by sharing the costs and the three channels which it would offer.

The independent television companies have been involved in secret for weeks with the BBC about sharing the system and have approached the Independent Broadcasting Authority for permission to make formal approaches.

A senior independent television executive said last night that it was envisaged that a shared satellite would offer one premium film channel, run jointly by both partners, and two channels each offering the best of BBC and the independent companies. All three channels would be available by subscription only.

"There is a firm belief among us that there is room for only one premium move channel, which makes it commonsense for us to share the satellite", the executive said. "This would enable us to keep ahead in technology and maintain our present standards of output."

Many of the companies would probably turn to outside finance to help pay for their share of the satellite costs, which would be about £160m in hardware over seven years.

A key element in the companies' plans, however, will be to win the support of the Independent Broadcasting Authority, which will play a leading role in the future of a commercial satellite channel.

The companies are to press the authority to extend their broadcasting franchises, which are due to end in 1989, for an unspecified number of years to guarantee a return on their satellite investment.

Without such an extension, they believe that they would not be able to raise the money needed for the satellite scheme, or sufficient finance to become involved in the separate satellite channel which the authority already has in its gift.

A shared service is likely to appeal to the BBC, industry, and sections of the Government that will see it as a way of resurrecting the ambitious BBC plan which was shelved on grounds of cost.

Bookmakers back Bill to win trade

By Rupert Morris

The alleged inability of customs officers to crack down on illegal betting in Britain is being challenged by bookmakers.

The Betting Office Licensees Association believes that spending cutbacks have restricted the resources the Customs and Excise Department can allocate to combat illegal gambling, and that this explains the department's lukewarm attitude to a suggested investigation of illegal gambling.

With the Home Office understood to be favouring a private member's Bill introduced by Sir Ian Gilmour, Conservative MP for Chesham and Amersham, aimed at making betting offices more attractive, the association is stepping up its campaign in support of the Bill.

To be given its second reading in March, it would allow betting shops to instal television sets and soft drink machines.

Bookmakers have been complaining fro some time that the spartan surroundings of betting shops encourage people to go to illegally-operated pubs and clubs

The bookmakers' association, which has supplied information on illegal betting shops – from pubs where bets are taken over the bar to clubs where prices are displayed on a blackboard and racing commentaries provided by a national news agency – is now complaining that Customs and Excise has failed to follow up a number of tips.

Cutoms and Excise has maintained for some time that the bookmakers' claims are exaggerated and not supported by hard evidence.

Compensation fears over 'lost' holidays

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

A quesion mark hangs over compensation for lost package holidays with the news that a government final safety net fund has shrunk greatly.

The fund is designed to help those who suffer if a tour operator fails financially. It has fallen by two thirds since the Laker collapse, itself responsible for claims that wiped out nearly half of the fund's "lost" money.

The foreign package holidays industry is moving into a tough year with companies that are cutting prices in some cases slashing already badly reduced profit margins. Fears of collapses are growing.

The holidaymakers' last resort is the Air Travel Reserve Fund Agency whose chairman, Sir Kenneth Selby, yesterday reported £16.6m assets in the financial year ended March, 1983.

He said that to give the same financial safety net as when the fund was set up by the Government in 1975 after the Court Line/Clarksons collapse, it would need to have assets of £52m.

The agency was worried whether its funds would be adequate to meet future liabilities, particularly if there were another failure of a big operator, Sir Kenneth added.

He sees tougher monitoring of tour operators and a new system of insurance cover as key ways to tackle the problem.

He said: "It is not only the relative size of the fund but the timing of demands on it. If the Laker/Arrowsmith companies, which failed in February, 1982, had failed three months after they did, and had continued to trade at the level that they were at, the demand on the fund could well have been greater than the money available to meet it."

A condition of tour operators' being licensed by the Civil Aviation Authority is that bonds are put up by the companies. Those are now worth £145m. Taken with the agency funds, the sum represented 9 per cent of tour operator turnover compared with 11 per cent in 1977.

If "inconceivably" the whole tour operator industry collapsed there would, with industry turnover this year at probably more than £2,000m be a potential of 10 million claims given the average spending on a holiday of £200 a person, Sir Kenneth said.

The Civil Aviation Athority bond could provide only £4.50 and the agency £1.80, leaving each customer £193.70 out of pocket.

But Sir Kenneth added: "I do not wish to raise fears among holidaymakers that if they lose their holiday they will not receive full compensation, even if the fund may be exhausted. I cannot believe that the Government would stand by and see that situation arise."

The aviation authority has said that imposing heavier bond obligations could make it too costly for new companies to enter the holiday field and force many of the present operators out.

● British Airways said yesterday that it will introduce its "Superclub" seats on all its 747 and Tri-Star services to the Caribbean next month. The seats, which give 6in more elbow room, will be on intercontinental flights from May 1.

Police go easy on cannabis

The police now tend to take a more lenient view of casual cannabis smoking, the Police Federation said yesterday.

Earlier, south Yorkshire police said that first offenders caught in possession of small amounts of cannabis were more likely to be cautioned than charged.

Det Insp Colin Addison, head of the force's drugs squad, said: "We have to examine which drugs have the most harmful addiction, such as heroin, amphetamines, and LSD." Cautioning first-time cannabis offenders where there was no suspicion of dealing released manpower to deal with the growing problem of hard drugs.

Mr Tony Judge, a federation spokeman, said: "The police do not have the resources to control possession of cannabis. The law on possession is fairly unenforceable and it points to a growing lack of conviction that it is a sensible law." The courts did not regard casual smoking as a serious matter.

Railman stole credit cards

A British Rail guard who stole Access cards from mail bags and used them to buy £22,000 worth of goods was jailed for three years by Southend Crown court yesterday.

Michael Ford, aged 38, of Genesta Road, Westcliff-on-Sea, Essex, pleaded guilty to eight specimen charges of stealing postal packets containg Access cards to obtain a television set, a diamond and sapphire ring, and 102 video tapes. He asked for 489 similar offences to be considered.

TSB raises mortgage rate to 11.5%

By Peter Wilson-Smith
Banking Correspondent

Home loans from the Trustee Savings Bank will cost more from March 1. The TSB group is pushing up its mortgage rate from 11 per cent to 11.5 per cent on loans of up to £30,000. The increase will apply to present and new borrowers.

The group, which has lent nearly £1,000m in the mortgage market, is the third big bank to increase interest rates on home loans and its action has further dimmed hopes that mortgage rates will soon be on the way down.

Earlier this month, Midland raised the cost of its home loans by half a percentage point to 11.25. Lloyds decided on an even bigger rise of 0.75 percentage point to 11.75 although that applied to new borrowers only.

At the end of last year there were hopes that the building societies' 11.25 per cent rate would soon fall, but there is little chance of that happening until later in the year.

TSB group increase will raise net monthly payments by £5.75 to £184.50 for borrowers with a £25,000 mortgage spread over 25 years. The group usually charges 0.5 per cent extra on loans of more than £30,000.

● The Woolwich Equitable Building Society announced yesterday plans to raise mortgage lending by 40 per cent this year and make loans available to members and non-members. The total of home loan is planned to rise to £1,400m compared with £1,000m last year.

About six hundred applications have been received from investors in the New Cross Building Society claiming hardship as a reason for needing access to their savings. Mr Michael Tuke, the new chief executive of the society, said yesterday.

Trading watchdogs plead for counties

By Arthur Osman

The consumer protection departments of the six threatened metropolitan counties open their own battle for survival with a one-day conference at the House of Commons today.

The conference is a further step by the counties of Greater Manchester, Merseyside, South Yorkshire, Tyne and Wear, West Midlands, and West Yorkshire to challenge government plan to abolish them.

The six chairman of the various trading standards and consumer protection committees also published a joint 14-page document today claiming they have provided "effective, efficient, and economic value" for 11.3 million people. The annual cost a head of population of trading standards departments in the six counties was 89.4p, compared with 169.5p in the London boroughs. The six counties employ 730 people in the field.

The document entitled *Trading Standards in the Metropolitan Counties*, says that the service ensures unfirmity by co-ordination and liason, maximizing the economics of scale and being able to meet ever-changing needs.

It helps to stem the flow of dangerous imported goods, protects the quality of British goods, curbs the production of counterfeit products, fights unscrupulous second-hand cars dealers, and monitors food production.

To split the service between district councils "will lead to a substantial increase in costs and a deterioration in the level of service".

The documents says: "Product counterfeiting is the boom industry of the 1980s. New and traditional industries are badly hit by this deceitful practice, as are the purchasers of inferior copies of genuine products.

"The size of the fraud is inevitably speculative but estimates put it between £500m and £1,000m." Action taken in the past year included the seizure of 50,000 video tapes and tens of thousands of items of clothing. "Investigations of this type can be protracted and complex, the frauds are not localized and the metropolitan counties have formed a joint group of officers to investigate these major frauds."

The document says that 68 per cent of all safety checks in Britain had been carried out by the six counties, and they had led the battle to control the second-hand car trade, which brought the greatest number of complaints from the public.

Jobless 'suicide risk'

More than half of all men who attempt suicide are unemployed, according to research published in the magazine *New Society* today.

People unemployed for more than a year are 19 times more likely to try to kill themselves, and 40 per cent of people appearing before English courts are unemployed, it says.

The author, Martyn Harris, says that most men are unskilled manual workers, and attempted suicide is highest in that class. So the determining factor may be class rather than unemployment.

The unemployed live on 40 per cent of what the employed are paid, he says. Their families tend to be more housebound, unable to afford trips to public houses, cinemas, relations or friends. They watch a lot of television and smoke too much.

"They are six times more likely to batter their children and twice as likely to get divorced."

Man admits thefts from bodies

A mortuary attendant said he stole money and jewelry from bodies when he gave evidence for the prosecution at the trial at Southwark Crown Court yesterday of a second mortuary attendant.

Raymond Thomas, aged 26, of Gerriage Street, Southwark, South London, who was jailed fr 18 months, nine of which were suspended, had pleaded guilty to conspiracy to steal, theft, and handling stolen coffins between November, 1981, and October, 1982.

The second mortuary attendant, Mr Aston Holness, of Eveline Road, Peckham, South London was found not guilty of conspiracy to steal.

Cross-examination of killer delayed

The trial of Kathleen Calhaen, who is accused of hiring a man to murder a solicitor's wife, took a new turn yesterday when the defence said that it had "certain important fresh matters" to investigate.

Miss Calhaem, aged 57, a retired business woman, is alleged to have hired Julian Zajac, a part-time private investigator, for £10,000 to murder Mrs Shirley Rendell, aged 46, at her home in Yatton, near Bristol, last February.

Zajac, a foundery worker aged 29 who is serving a life sentence for the murder, gave evidence at Winchester Crown Court on Tuesday and his cross-examination was due to have continued yesterday.

The trial was late in starting and when it did resume, Mr George Carman, QC, for the defence said: "Overnight certain important fresh matters which may affect the further cross-examination of Mr Zajac have come to light and into the possession of the defence".

He added that those matters required urgent investigations by his instructing solicitors.

Mr Justice Stuart Smith agreed that further cross-examination should be delayed until this morning. The trial continued with other witnesses being called and statements being read to the jury.

Miss Calhaem, of The Link, Cheddar, Somerset, denies murdering Mrs Rendell. The prosecution alleges she was motivated by her love of her solicitor, Mr Kenneth Pigot, aged 63, who was having an affair with Mrs Renell.

The heaing was adjourned until today.

Test tube triplets due soon

Britain's first test tube baby triplets are due to be born within the next 10 days to a woman who does not wish to be named.

They are expected to be delivered by caesarean section this week or next, a spokesman for London's Cromwell hospital, where the embryos were implanted, said. The delivery will take place at an unnamed hospital.

Rapist jailed

Gerard Lacey, aged 25, an unemployed former soldier, of Macaulay Road, Clapham, south London, was jailed for nine years by the Central Criminal Court yesterday after being found guilty of rape, attempted rape, indecent assault, and robbery.

Joseph tells schools to improve

By Lucy Hodges
Education Correspondent

Highly critical reports of a Baptist school in Coventry and an Orthodox Jewish school in east London, both independent, by the school inspectors (HMIs) led Sir Keith Joseph, the Secretary of State for Education and Science, to demand yesterday that action be taken to improve matters.

The reports on the Coventry Christian Academy and Talmud Torah Machzikei Hadass School, in Hackney, published yesterday show serious deficiencies in the premises, accommodation and instruction offered at those schools.

Sir Keith has, therefore, issued notices of complaint under Section 71 of the Education Act, 1944, requiring the proprietors to take remedial action.

At the Coventry school, set up in 1980 on the principles of the Accelerated Christian Education Inc of Louisville, Kentucky, the inspectors criticized the curriculum, as too narrow.

When inspected there were 55 pupils, aged four to 17. The school had suffered a high turnover of pupils, and staff lacked teaching experience and expertise.

At the Talmud Torah Machzikei Hadass School, where there were 248 boys aged 2 to 13 at the time of the inspection, the report says that there was not enough time for secular work. That ranged from four to six hours a week.

The report adds: "There is an urgent need to allocate time to secular studies throughout the day, including mornings, so that the total hours a week can be raised to the normal minimum requirements of 15 hours for those above that age."

Hoax bomb case is dismissed

A couple charged with planting a hoax bomb in the grounds of an old people's home just before it was to be opened by the Princess of Wales had their case dismissed yesterday after the police offered no evidence.

Stuart Taylor, of Burton Road, and Susan Wood, of Hayscroft Road, both Withington, Greater Manchester, both aged 32, had spent 10 nights in custody over Christmas waiting for the case to be dealt with. They had always denied the offence.

Mr David Gandy, for the prosecution, said at Manchester Magistrates' Court that the police had been unable to trace a taxi driver who had telephoned them reporting the incident.

The couple had pleaded guilty to stealing a plank of wood from a building site to use as firewood and possessing amphetamine sulphate.

They were conditionally discharged

Birthday error

A message from the Queen arrived at the home in Goscote Lodge Crescent, Wallsall, West Midlands, home of Mr Fred Williams yesterday to congratulate him on his 100th birthday. Two days earlier Buckingham Palace had sent him a wedding anniversary message by mistake.

Bus station plan for Marylebone

By Michael Baily
Transport Editor

The National Bus company challenged British Rail's Inter-City and London commuter services yesterday with proposals to convert Marylebone Station into a coach terminal.

The plan would be to turn the rail track out of the station into an express busway extending 10 miles west towards the M25 and M40.

It would radically change the pattern of rail commuter services to Amersham, Aylesbury and High Wycombe, and would accelerate inter-city coach services into central London by up to an hour at peak times.

The new coach terminal at Marylebone, which could be operating by 1987, would handle two thirds of the rapidly expanding inter-city coach traffic at present handled by Victoria coach station, and provide relief to congested streets around the coach station in Belgravia.

The scheme's future depends largely on British Rail, which refused to comment yesterday pending completion of their own study at the end of next month, and Mr Nicholas Ridley, the Secretary of State for Transport.

British Rail may well hesitate to strengthen the hand of a competitors by providing fast new coach route into central London. But it already wants to close Marylebone, and cut its losses of £750,000 a year on commuter routes out of it by working more closely with London Transport

The scheme could be worth several million pounds a year to BR if, as National Bus suggests, it retains ownership of the Marylebone site and develops it commercially as well as providing for a bus station development on it.

The National Bus study calculates that it would cost only £10.3m to convert the track to a busway, which would yield substantial tolls for BR from coaches running over it.

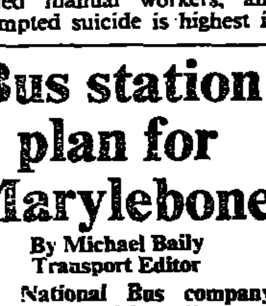
The plan has been prepared by the Joint Centre for Land Development Studies (a partnership between Reading University geography department, under Professor Peter Hall, and the College of Estate Management).

It would take about 250,000 coach trips a year off existing roads

The report appears to contradict a statement by Mr Ridley in the Commons on Monday that such a scheme would involve "great engineering difficulties, especially if the tunnel is too narrow for two buses".

Calculations by the consulting engineers, Sir William Halcrow and Partners, who assisted with the study, show that two double-deckers could pass in opposite directions throughout the route except for a short pinch point at Hampstead where a one-way system would be operated but without difficulty or delay, National Bus said yesterday.

About 4,200,000 passengers a year use the present Marylebone commuter services.



'Heath pictures' denied

A woman denied at the Central Criminal Court yesterday that she had appeared in pornographic photographs with Mr Edward Heath, the former Prime Minister.

The woman, a mother of three children, whose former boy friend has pleaded not guilty to raping and assaulting her, said she had never met Mr Heath, or been photographed in indecent positions with men or children.

The man has asserted that the charges against him have been fabricated by the woman and the police. "He says they wish to muzzle his evidence to bring to book certain persons, including the woman, who he says appeared in pornographic photographs together with his two children", the court has been told by Mr Stephen Mitchell, for the prosecution.

The defendant had claimed he found photographs showing a man he recognized as Edward Heath and another man he has named as a Det Sgt Wallace. Mr Heath has denied being in the alleged photographs.

The woman said in evidence yesterday that, although the defendant had taken some pictures of her undressed, they were of her alone.

She said she had never been photographed with det Sgt Wallace or had sexual intercourse with him.

Cross-examined by the defendant, she denied ever seeing a briefcase in her home with the initials "E.A.H." on it. She also denied his allegation that she had been part of a prostitution ring. The trial was adjourned until today.

Cold cure plea

The Medical Research Council is urgently seeking healthy volunteers aged 18 to 50 to test anti-viral drugs against the common cold and inflenza viruses at the Common Cold Unit at Salisbury, Wiltshire.

Injured motor cyclist in ditch all night

A motor cyclist lay freezing and badly injured beside the M4 for almost eight hours before he was found at 6am yesterday by his family, who had spent all night driving up and down the motorway searching for him.

Mr Glenn Roberts aged 28, of Spencer's Wood, Reading, was discovered lying in a water-filled ditch near junction 11, south of Reading. He was suffering form severe spinal injuries and exposure. His motor cycle was lying in two feet of water hidden from the motorway.

His wife Karen became concerned when he failed to return from work at the Castrol research station in Pangbourne.

With her father, Mr Kenneth Smith, of Whitley Wood, Reading, they started to search, tracing Mr Roberts's journey from his workplace, which he left at about 10.15pm on Tuesday night after finishing his late shift.

Mrs Doreen Smith, Mrs Roberts's mother, described the all-night search: "They drove along the motorway between junctions 12 and 11 time and again, In the end, they got out of the car at 100-yard intervals.

"They knew that he had to be somewhere along the road and instinctively guessed he was in trouble."

Mrs Roberts and her father eventually discovered the motor cyclist at the bottom of an embankment.

An inquiry into the incident has begun at Thames Valley Police headquarters. Senior police were concerned that it was so long before Mr Roberts was found.

Mr Roberts was taken to the Royal Berkshire Hospital and was transferred later to the specialist spinal injury hospital at Stoke Mandeville, Buckinghamshire. His condition was said to be poor.

PARLIAMENT January 18 1984

Row over cancelled oil rig contract: talks demanded

SCOTT LITHGOW

Amid bitter Labour criticism, anger and calls for his resignation because of the serious situation prevailing at the Scott Lithgow yard on the Lower Clyde following Britoil's decision in December to cancel its oil rig contract, Mr George Younger, Secretary of State for Scotland, said in the Commons that he would do anything he could to ensure, if it was possible, that the rig be completed on the Clyde by some means or other.

In noisy question time clashes, both **Mr Donald Dewar**, chief Opposition spokesman on Scotland, and his predecessor and former Secretary of State, **Mr Bruce Millan**, called on Mr Younger to get Britoil and British Shipbuilders around the table now.

Mr Younger replied that he would be more impressed if either of the Labour spokesmen had uttered one word of leadership to the Scott Lithgow workforce either to sign the working agreement or not to take part in the planned national strike. For a year he had been warning everyone that this was likely to happen. He had been giving leadership; the only trouble was that he had not given it sufficiently loudly for those concerned to hear, understand and do anything about it.

Mr Michael Hirst (Strathkelvin and Bearsden, C) began the exchanges that the CBI in Scotland shared the concern of the House and the Scottish people about the future of Scott Lithgow. The only practical solution now (he went on) appears to be the acquisition of this yard by an enterprise or consortium, whether United Kingdom or foreign, with expertise and commercial reputation to build sophisticated oil-related structures.

If he agrees, can he give an assurance that he and his ministers will do all in their power to enable the acquisition to take place and thus protect an important part of the Scottish industrial infra-structure?

Mr Younger: I entirely share his concern and that of other MPs at the extremely serious situation we have watched develop on the lower Clyde. I shall be only too willing to do anything I can to assist in ensuring that somehow, if possible, this great rig shall be completed on the Clyde.

Mr Roy Jenkins (Glasgow, Hillhead, SDP): Has he, in his discussions with the CBI or in his own mind, had clear indications as to what are the relative costs of the immediate closure of the yard on the one hand or making it worth while on the other for Britoil to agree to the completion of the rig?

Mr Younger: It does not appear primarily to be a matter of cost. The calculation of the balance of cost depends crucially upon what view British Shipbuilders take about the likely cost of completing the rig under the present contract.

For whatever reasons, the customers lost confidence in the suppliers. That is why they decided to terminate the contract.

Dr Norman Godman (Greenock and Port Glasgow, Lab): he mentioned confidence. When will he defend with conviction and principle the economic and social interests of the people employed at Scott Lithgow?

Mr Younger: As far back as last April I held the first of my meetings with all concerned. At that time I spelled out clearly that I was extremely concerned about the future of this contract. I am only sorry that there was no quicker response to the suggestions I then made.

Mr Nicholas Budgen (Wolverhampton South-West, C): When he meets the leaders of the Scottish CBI will he remind them that every time they ask for special privileges and get them there is a counter-reaction in the West Midlands?

Mr Younger: I share his proper concern for the West Midlands. Regional policy is a British, not a Scottish, policy. It has served Britain extremely well over the past 25 years, creating something like 100,000 new jobs in Scotland alone and something like 500,000 in Britain as a whole.

Mr Bruce Millan (Glasgow, Govan, Lab): Is it not clear that no third party will take over that yard except at public expense? The most obvious, direct and cheapest way of saving that yard is to get Britoil and British Shipbuilders into negotiation. If the Government stands back and does not intervene to bring that about, it will be conniving at the massacre of thousands of jobs. (Labour cheers)

Mr Younger: He should be best placed to understand that this was a contract entered into perfectly freely between British Shipbuilders and Britoil. It had contract terms and clauses of the normal sort agreed freely between them.

For whatever reasons, during the contract the customer lost confidence in the ability of the firm to complete the rig on time. It was the customer who terminated that contract. It was terminated in a normal commercial manner. (Loud Labour interruptions).

Mr Norman Buchan (Paisley South, Lab): The only group in Scotland who do not understand that we are at the moment in a short gap of time in which an element of action can solve the problem of Scott Lithgow, is himself and his colleagues in the Cabinet.

Yet he has used the opportunity of this gap to insult the workers of Scott Lithgow in the same way as the Prime Minister, Mrs Thatcher, did a month before in the House.

Mr Younger can lift his little finger just now and solve the problem. If he does not, we shall have a horrendous unemployment situation in that isolated section of the lower Clyde.

Mr Younger: For nearly a year I have been publicly and very obviously warning everyone that this was likely to happen. Not one word has been said by the Labour Party in encouragement to the people concerned in Scott Lithgow to realize the seriousness of the situation. That is a disgraceful commentary on their inability to take part in this important matter.

I have made it clear all along that I will do anything I can to try and ensure, if it is possible, that this rig be completed on the Clyde by some means or other.

Mr Harry Ewing (Falkirk East, Lab): In view of the state of the Scottish economy, Mr Younger's own work rate would not stand much examination. Why, with his record at Linwood, the Fort William pulp mill and the Invergordon smelter, should we believe in or trust him to save jobs?

Mr Younger: Mr Ewing should know better than to take a selective view. He has good reason to thank the Government for helping to bring Wang to his own area. He ought to be a bit more even-handed in what he says.

Mr Alber McQuarrie (Banff and Buchan, C): It is only now in the death throes of Scott lithgow that workers and management have realized the desperate situation. The leadership is there, on this side of the House.

What we want from workforce and management is a categoric assurance that if there is any possibility of this yard being saved, they will give a guarantee to the Secretary of State that they will hold to whatever agreement necessary to ensure the future of the yard.

Mr Younger: There has never been, and is not now, any difference between me and the representatives at Scott Lithgow that if there are faults they are on both the management side and the workforce side.

Millan: Connivance at massacre of jobs

It is a bit hard when I was one of the only people who has given any leadership over the past months. The only trouble is that I did not give it sufficiently loudly for those concerned to hear. understand and do anything about it.

Mr Donald Dewar, chief Opposition spokesman on Scotland (Glasgow, Garscadden, Lab): There is deep and justified anger in Scotland at the lamentable spectacle of the Secretary of State sitting paralysed and ineffective while thousands of jobs are lost on the lower Clyde. Worse still, he is trying to cover his own glaring inadequacies by misconceived and tasteless attacks on the workforce whom he is trying to make the sole scapegoat for the whole catastrophe.

If Mr Younger had acted decisively there would not be any need to be scrambling around looking for some sort of private sector rescue.

If it is possible for a third party to come in and complete the contract, why is it not possible for British Shipbuilders to do it, given that they will have to fund the losses up-to-date.

The minimum we ask the Government is that Mr Younger gets British Shipbuilders and Britoil round a table now and make sure there is not possibility missed of saving this contract, which is in the interests of the workers on the Lower Clyde and the interests of this country if it is to have a credible position in North Sea technology.

Mr Younger: I would be more impressed if Mr Dewar or his predecessor (Mr Bruce Millan) had uttered one word of leadership to the people concerned in Scott Lithgow in the past year either to sign the working agreement or not to go on the planned national strike. Not one word was there from the Labour Party about it.

There is no difference of opinion between myself and the workforce and management that there have no doubt been faults on both sides.

While I share the great concern of everyone about this situation, I at least can claim to have shown leadership for nearly a year to put it right. I have had no support from the Labour Party.

Mr Malcolm Bruce (Gordon, L) said loss of a major capacity in offshore technology which would result from closure of Scott Lithgow would take away all of the nation's ability to compete in this area.

It is difficult to conceive (he said) of a private buyer taking over a yard that Mr Younger, the Prime Minister and the Government have spent many months running down, condemning and rubbishing. This will not enable Scott Lithgow to maintain its proper place in oilfield technology.

Mr Younger agreed that to lose entirely the capability for building all these forms of oil-related structure would be a retrograde step. Throughout the last nine months it has been clear that there was grave danger of the present situation happening.

At least Mr Bruce and his colleagues (he said) can claim to have taken some chance of leadership and said something constructive to try to persuade people to be sensible. It is a pity that the official Opposition did not join in.

Mrs Anna McCurley (Renfrew, West and Inverclyde, C) said the Government had done all it could



McQuarrie: Workforce should give guarantee

financially. Over £100m had gone to Scott Lighgow to shore it up.

The only ultimate saving of Scott Lithgow was to take it away from its present management and put it into private hands.

Mr Younger: Not only has the Government been trying to persuade everyone to do everything possible to regain confidence between supplier and contractor, it has put in millions of pounds to help to keep the contract going – £13,000 per man employed.

It is necessary to see if there is a way of building up a management for this contract which will carry the conviction and confidence of the person who is to buy it – Britoil. We will do all we can to help to that end.

Mr Roy Jenkins: I do not agree with these routine insults against him. Having known several Secretaries of State in operation against Chancellors and other people, and given the appalling economic climate in which he has had to operate, he has not done too badly (Labour interruptions) – but unless Mr Younger takes a constructive initiative to bring Scott Lithgow and Britoil together, he will put a slur on what he has done. He should not miss the opportunity to strike a real blow for good.

Mr Younger: I am grateful for that. The House is always quick in general to detect someone who has the integrity to speak the truth.

I appreciate that it is up to me and my colleagues to do all we can to help in this serious situation. I do not think there was any way in which the existing contract, as it stood, could have been rescued after the trouble it had got into.

But I assure him that we will do all we can to see if anything can be re-created in the area.

Mr Dewar asked Mr Younger why he had not recognized Mr Jenkins' integrity at the Hillhead election. The validity of his last remarks (he continued) and the judgment in them ws perhaps shown by the long faces on the Liberal and SDP benches as he spoke.

On the future of the oil related industries (he said) we are worried about our credibility. But it does not help to have the Secretary of State making the kind of comparisons we have heard, between the Scottish workforce and coolies recruited from the paddy fields of Korea.

Mr Younger: He has not read what I said. I was making the point that if it was possible, as it clearly is, for structures of this kind to be made by people in such places as Korea, surely it is inconceivable that people on the Lower Clyde, with long experience, cannot do it as well.



Flip joint: Lucky, a 400lb turtle, recovering in Iswamorrada, Florida, after Dr Patrick Barry (left) and Dr Robert Foley gave him a pair of artificial flippers costing £140,000. His own were bitten off by a shark.

Peking to downgrade talks on Hongkong

Peking (Reuter) – A new, lower-ranking official will head China's team at talks with Britain next week on the future of Hongkong, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said yesterday.

An assistant foreign minister, Mr Zhou Nan, will replace the Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr Yao Guang.

"It is a normal change… Zhou Nan is one of the leading members of the Foreign Ministry and has always been involved in the descussions, therefore he is very familiar with every aspect of the talks," the spokesman said.

Britain will also have a new delegation leader, the Ambassador, Sir Richard Evans, who arrives in Peking today to succeed Sir Percy Cradock. Sir Percy has returned to London to oversee policy over the colony, which China says it will take back by 1997.

"The change in both heads is sheer coincidence. China attaches great importance to the talks," the Chinese spokesman said.

Mr Zhou has never attended the talks but is believed to have been involved behind the scenes. Western diplomats said Britain was notified of Mr Yao's replacement and accepted the reasons given.

Nigeria after the coup: Part 3

Next move in the power game

In the last of three articles on Nigeria, Kenneth Mackenzie examines the future implications of the seizure of power by General Mohammed Buhari.

If General Buhari's Government survives without falling victim to a coup, the next problem will be: how to hand over power? And to whom? There are no easy answers.

In 1979 the military Government of General Obasanjo took infinite care; years of considering constitutions, the banning of the more compromised politicians and meticulously supervised elections.

But the result was failure. One of the senior men of the Obasanjo regime described the period of democratic government under President Shehu Shagari as "the worst disaster Nigeria has seen since independence".

He is General Theophilus Danjuma, who was Chief of Army Staff under General Obasanjo and now runs a shipping company. In an interview General Danjuma said he had often pondered about what they had done wrong.

"I think we were too naive," he said. "We trusted the civilians." They worried about the generation that had let the country down before 1966. The new generation proved even more corrupt.

General Danjuma agreed that corruption had always been part of Nigerian life, and that the previous military regimes had not been free of it. But before it had been "subtle, modest in amount". With President Shagari's Government came the "aggressive pursuit of corrupt money by ministers and officials alike, and the reckless display of corrupt acquisitions".

What could be done next time? Speaking personally, he wondered if there was not something to be learnt from the pre-colonial British example of granting "self-government" before "independence".

In other words, could not the military give a new lot of civilians a trial period, which would allow them to weed out the worst?

Other Nigerians have simpler hopes; a brisk period of effective and honest government from General Buhari which ends before the public have tired of military rule (as they did in 1979, after 13 years of it) and before power has corrupted (as it had by 1979).

Many Nigerians think there is nothing wrong with the present constitution. Trouble arose because the Shagari Government did not allow the checks and balances to operate, and did not hold free and fair elections.

Others claim that something much cheaper and simpler must be devised; something that did not create a class of privileged legislators but kept the ordinary people in touch and involved. That would require much thought and preparation.

A more difficult question is: How can future coups be prevented? This has been made more difficult by General Buhari's assumption that he had the right to take over, because he had the power to take over. Every coup makes another coup more likely.



General Danjuma: 'We trusted the civilians'.

General Danjuma recalled that the 1979 constitution has a clause forbidding coups and promising punishment. That was of no help. If it were to be taken seriously, it would simply mean that no military government would be willing to hand over power again.

In fact, there could be no guarantees. But General Danjuma expressed doubts about whether the military really had the power to take over if there were solid civilian opposition.

He recalled that during the failed anti-Murtala coup of 1976, there had been pro-Murtala crowds thronging the streets before the final outcome was clear. During the anti-Shagari coup there had been crowds dancing in the streets, even in his home state of Sokoto.

General Obasanjo, in handling over to President Shagari in 1979, was honest enough to say that whether the soldiers returned depended not on the military leadership but on what the civilians did.

In other words, the only effective weapon against a military coup is an effective civilian government. It will be General Buhari's difficult task to work out how yet another try at effective civilian government can be mounted.

There is a celebrated quotation from Henry Hallam (writing about Cromwell): "It is not in general difficult for an armed force to destroy a government; but something else than the sword is required to create one."

This should be inscribed in pokerwork and hung above the desk of Generl Buhari. Next to the one which says: "Power tends to corrupt."

Concluded

Judicial inquiry into Kincora

ULSTER

In the aftermath of the scandal surrounding the Kincora children's home in Northern Ireland, Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, is to set up a public inquiry under Judge William Henry Hughes, a retired circuit judge.

In a statement to the House of Commons, **Mr Prior** said that the report of the inquiry will be published.

He said: In 1981 five people who had held positions of responsibility in homes and hostels for children and young people in Northern Ireland were sentenced to imprisonment for sexual offences against those in their care. Following these convictions the police continued their investigations into a number of outstanding matters, and the Chief Constable of the Royal Ulster Constabulary asked Sir George Terry, then Chief Constable of Sussex, to investigate allegations about the way in which the police had conducted their inquiries and to have a general oversight of the continuing investigations.

The RUC have completed their investigations. Sir George Terry's inquiry has also been completed. He has concluded that the RUC were justified in not mounting a full investigation before they did, in 1980; that there had been no concealment of evidence of a homosexual ring involving residents of the homes or others; nor evidence of homosexual practices by officials or police officers; but that there were shortcomings as regards the administration of the child welfare services.

The Director of Public Prosecutions has considered all the papers and concluded that no ground existed which would justify any further prosecutions connected with the affair.

The convictions in 1981 together with others in 1982 and the events surrounding these cases, have been the subject in Northern Ireland of allegations of misconduct and of widespread disquiet. No other inquiry could be pursued without the risk that it would have rendered further prosecutions impossible. Sir George Terry's inquiry has been thorough, and his conclusions, as they bear on some of the wider allegations, are clear.

Although the extensive investigations which have been conducted have produced no evidence that would justify my asking the House to approve an inquiry under the Tribunals of Inquiry (Evidence) Act 1921, the House will share my wish to be satisfied that every possible step has been taken to ensure that there is no repetition of these unhappy events.

I propose accordingly to establish a public inquiry under the powers contained in Article 54 of the Health and Personal Social Services (Northern Ireland) Order 1972. His Honour Judge Hughes, a retired circuit Judge, has agreed to chair this inquiry. The names of the other members of the committee of inquiry will be announced as soon as possible.

The full terms of reference will enable the inquiry to examine the administration of children's homes and young persons' hostels whose residents were subjected to homosexual offences which led to convictions or where homosexual misconduct led to disciplinary action against members of staff; the extent to which those responsible for residential care could have prevented the commission of such acts or detected their occurrence earlier; the implications for present procedures and practices within the system of residential care; and to make recommendations with a view to promoting the welfare of such children and young persons and preventing any future malpractices.

The committee of inquiry will be able to consider what more should be done. It will be for the committee to determine its mode of operations and from whom it will seek evidence. It will be able to sit in public kif it wishes.

Although the inquiries by the RUC and Sir George Terry, taken with the decision of the Director of Public Prosecutions, mean it is exceedingly unlikely that fresh evidence justifying prosecution will emerge, the Attorney General has undertaken to give immunity from prosecution for evidence which would incriminate a witness in respect of offences –such as counselling, procuring or soliciting.

The inquiry will have power to subpoena evidence in Northern Ireland and its report will be published.

I believe that this inquiry will enable such lessons as there are to be learnt and acted upon, and provide the best basis on which there can be confidence in the future in the provision made in homes and hostels for children and young persons.

Mr Peter Archer chief Opposition spokesman on Northern Ireland, asked what reasoning had led Mr Prior to exclude an inquiry under the 1921 Act, at first sight the most obvious method.

He asked whether witnesses would be granted physical protection if they requested it.

Mr Prior said he felt a 1921 Act inquiry was not justified because none of the allegations investigated by the Terry report and by the police had suggested to him that it was a matter which would justify such an inquiry.

The Salmon report said that the 1921 Act should only be used in very exceptional cases and that was not justified in this case, particularly as the manner of the inquiry and the terms of reference, with an experienced judge, as they had been able to obtain, would give opportunity for all matters relevant to what had happened in the boys' homes over the years and the innuendo surrounding the affair to be properly examined.

If witnesses asked for physical protection it would be given by the police.

Government urged to rebuild Britain

HOUSE OF LORDS

Britain depended on a Victorian infrastructure which was a remarkable acheivement when constructed a century ago but was now badly in need of replacement instead of repairs and patching up here and there, **Lord Cledwyn of Penrhos** (Lab) said in House of Lords.

He was opening a debate calling attention to the urgent need to modernize and improve the UK's infrastructure, including the transport system, other means of communication, drainage and water supply systems, and housing.

He said Britain was looking tatty, run down and ill cared for. The sewerage system was deteriorating and must be dealt with urgently if collapses were to be avoided. The cost of maintaining the road system now took one quarter of the total roads budget compared with about

Cledwyn: Britain tatty, run-down and uncared for

one tenth in the mid-1970s and that was a frightening increase. Most of the rail structure was built in the last century yet the Government was squeezing its investment budget.

The failure to a coherent transport policy and achieve the right balance between road and rail was one of the tragedies of post-war Britain.

The Government had a dismal record on housing which was an essential part of the infrastructure. The relationship between local authorities and Government had never been so insecure or lacking in confidence. Local authorities were inhibited from expanding their building programmes under this Government because they were afraid their finances would be cut.

It was essential to have a coordinated plan to improve the infrastructure. Real economic and industrial revival depended on that. A recovery should be preceeded by a measured and sustained growth in construction activity. Planned investment in the basic services was both reasonable and necessary. He did not believe it would be dangerously inflationary if it was properly planned.

The Prime Minister need not make a U-turn, only a slight veering towards common sense. The Government must help rebuild Britain again.

Lord Ezra (L) said it was quality and not quantity that was important and Britain should have an infrastructure second to none.

The sewerage system, for instance, was pioneered by Britain in Victorian times, but it was now way behind the times.

There were many ways in which the private sector would be interested in supporting public sector investment. The Government should take a more creative approach to the problem of providing the necessary funds to improve the essential quality of Britain's infrastructrue.

Lord Nugent of Guildford (C) said the debate was a siren song, but the total cost of doing what was suggested on any significant scale is enormous. Experience tells us that this prescription does not work.

It should be possible to set up large scale programmes to carry out all these desirable improvements and it was a serious criticism of the economic structure of the country that nobody has been able to find a way of mounting a large scale programme of public work which was not self-defeating.

Lady White (Lab) said she would like to know if the Government had done anything to decelerate the decline since *The Times* reported on "crumbling Britain" nearly two years ago.

Many universities were finding it difficult to maintain their crumbling structures. For instance, Imperial College had great pieces of wall falling off some higher buildings.

Lord Sherfield (Ind) said anybody who walked to work had a constant reminder of the deterioration in the infrastructure as they tripped over the inequalities in the London pavements. Only sheer luck had brought him to his place today, having recently escaped a devastating fall from such a cause.

There were no adequate maps of the underground sewerage system but it was estimated to be 130,000 miles long, with 15 per cent of it built over 100 years ago. Estimates suggested that £310m a year needed to be spent just to keep the system in its present state.

In America, toll roads financed much of the necessary road resurfacing but he was sure attempts to introduce a similar system in Britain would meet many objections. Such a negative attitude was not helpful.

Lord Elystan-Morgan (Lab) said for too long there had been a tendency to take the infrastructure for granted. People seemed to say as the system had functioned tolerable well for a long time, they could therefore suppose they would probably trundle on in a reasonbly efficient way for some decades to come. Such complacency had been totally invalidated.

The roads, railways and sewers, which were the very sinues of Britain's economic and social life, had developed piecemeal and in a haphazard way in the past 150 years. Even where planning had taken place, it was likely that the targets aimed at were now unrealistic for the uses being made of those services today.

Rate capping Bill

The Rates Bill, which introduces the system of rate capping and compels local authorities to consult industrial and commercial ratepayers on their budget and rating proposals, was read a second time on Tuesday night by 346 votes to 247 – Government majority, 99.

Vietnamese shot dead by Chinese

Peking (Reuter) – China said yesterday that frontier guards had shot dead seven armed Vietnamese who had crossed into China to commit provocations.

The official *People's Daily* said nine Vietnamese had slipped into Funing county, in eastern Yunnan province, on Saturday and had fired at peasants working in the fields. Frontier guards retaliated, killing seven intruders, the report said. The other two Vietnamese escaped.

The incident is the latest in a string of Vietnamese "provocations" reported here this month.

On Saturday the *People's Daily* said Vietnamese troops armed with machine guns and rifles had recently attacked border villages in six counties in Yunnan and neighbouring Guangxi.

The border area has been tense since early 1979, when the two countries fought a short, bloody war after Vietnam's invasion of Cambodia.

● **BANGKOK:** Thai Marines and Vietnamese forces twice clashed inside Thailand at the weekend, military sources said yesterday as a parliamentary delegation left for Hanoi in an attempt to improve relations between the two countries (Reuter reports).

The sources added that fierce fighting between the Vietnamese and Cambodian guerrillas broke out yesterday in the same area but just inside Cambodia.

They said the first incident occurred on Saturday when about 50 Vietnamese entered Klonyai district in Trad province and fought a 45-minute battle with the Marines.

Kashmir riots designed to undermine state

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

Widespread political violence causing a number of deaths, injuries and arrests has broken out in the sensitive border state of Jammu and Kashmir. The violence is part of a big offensive which, according to some critics, has been undertaken by Mrs Indira Gandhi's Congress (I) Party to unseat, or at least fatally to weaken the governments of those states ruled by opposition parties.

This is bound to be an election year and control of state governments is a powerful factor in determining the outcome of the hustings. Not only do the local politicians have the ability to provide those inducements to electors that persuade them to vote – provision of water taps, roads, housing, etc – but they also have their hands on the mechanics of the election, and access to funds for literature, equipment and transport.

Accordingly those states which seem weakest are being earnestly undermined, and the most prominent at present is Jammu and Kashmir. The attack on the state government there is twofold. On the one hand there is a concentrated effort to seduce away from the ruling National Conference members of the Legislative Assembly who might join an alliance with the Congress opposition.

The hopes centre on Mr G. M. Shah, the brother-in-law of the Chief Minister, Dr Farooq Abdullah. Mr Shah, in fact a more seasoned politician than Dr Abdullah, was expected to succeed as Chief Minister when the old "Lion of Kashmir", Shaikh Abdullah, gave up the reins of the state. He was disappointed when the late Shaikh named his son to succeed, and eventually was expelled from the National Conference along with a number of his allies.

The second prong of attack plans to show that the state government is unable to control law and order, the aim being to enforce the imposition of President's rule, the suspension of the local authorities, and direct control from the centre.

To this end members of the Congress (I) are carrying out massive demonstrations, courting arrest and provoking retaliation by the security forces. These demonstrations came to a head when police opened fire on demonstrators in 12 villages in the Kashmir valley at the weekend.

According to Congress spokesmen nine people were killed. According to the state authorities three people were. Another 500 were hurt, 28 of them seriously. Congress spokesmen also claim that 3,000 members of the party have been arrested.

The incidents have provoked another outburst of Congress (I) violence in another opposition-ruled state, West Bengal. There one of the brighter and most prominent young Congress leaders, Mr Priya Ranjan Dasmunshi, was arrested after a crowd threw stones at the car in which Dr Abdullah was leaving Calcutta after an opposition meeting.

The next day Congress demonstrators set up road barricades and burnt buses, and provoked a police reaction which resulted in two more deaths. A further set of demonstrations is planned for Calcutta. Meanwhile in Kashmir the National Conference is planning a general strike in the valley for today.

Bill to abolish standing charges

ENERGY

The high level of standing charges for electricity, gas and telephones raised fears that those on fixed incomes, particularly pensioners, might try to make further economies on essentials such as heating **Mr John Cartwright** (Woolwich, SDP) said when given leave to introduce a Bill to abolish standing charges.

He said standing charges were now a major source of income for the nationalized industries, having shot up rapidly since 1977. The Government had required the gas and electricity industries to raise their charges above what was needed for commercial reasons, which made the standing charges an insidious form of flat rate taxation.

Mr John Wells (Maidstone, C) said it was with sorrow he had to oppose the Bill, but he did so because such Bills were seized on by the media and blown up out of all proportion and many people completely misunderstood what had happened. It would not become law.

The Bill was read a first time.

Tenants' right to buy rule to be changed

SCOTLAND

Council tenants in Scotland who applied to buy their houses and found that, before their applications were accepted, the purchase price could decrease because of extra discount being offered are to have the same rights as tenants in England to withdraw their offers to buy and make fresh ones.

Mr Michael Ancram, Under Secretary of State for Scotland, moved a new clause to the Tenants' Rights Etc (Scotland) Amendment Bill, on report in the Commons, to remove the provision that if an application to buy is withdrawn no fresh application could be made for a year.

He said that the new clause repealed subsection 10 of section 2 of the Tenants' Rights Act making that provision which had been made to deter frivolous applications which tenants might be tempted to make to find out the selling price of their house when they had no serious intention of buying. There was no such time limit in England and Wales, and there had been no problem there.

The new clause was agreed to.

● Mr Ancram also moved a new clause to give islands councils the right to refuse, with the agreement of the Secretary of State, houses tenanted by teachers and other school employees in remote places where they would have difficulty otherwise in finding accommodation for new employees.

This approach, he said, was similar to that already used for houses specially adapted to the needs of disabled people.

Another new clause provided that an islands council should be able to apply to a court for possession of a house tenanted by a teacher and required for educational purposes.

The new clause was approved.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Debate on Opposition motion on housing benefit. Nottinghamshire County Council Bill. Lords (3): Education (Grants and Awards) Bill, second reading. Town and Country Planning Bill, second reading.

Bonn minister fails to appease critics over general's sacking

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

Herr Manfred Worner, the Defence Minister, dismissed General Gunter Kiessling, the West German Deputy Commander of Nato, because he no longer had trust in him, he told a crucial meeting of the all-party parliamentary defence committee yesterday.

The embattled minister said the general's alleged homosexuality and visits to homosexual bars in Cologne were not in themselves the reasons for his enforced retirement in December. But because of the particular milieu and the criminal elements associated with it, he had become a security risk, and the security of the Federal Republic came above any personal interests of those concerned. He had no choice therefore but to dismiss him.

His keenly awaited *half-hour* statement fell far short of the comprehensive explanation many politicians, especially the Social Democratic opposition, has been demanding. SPD members said Herr Worner had not produced any proofs but only hinted at the grounds fore his actions.

The Cabinet yesterday discussed once more the affair, which Chancellor Kohl insisted had to be cleared up once and for all, and again in which they insisted that it was not up to the Ministry of Defence to decide whether a general had any particular inclination, but only whether he was a security risk. The Ministry of Defence was not a court, nor was the general being accused of anything.

In his 14-page statement, Herr Worner spoke of his "difficult and bitter decision," which was all the harder as it concerned a person he had known for a long time. He said he had never himself raised the issue of homosexuality, but on the contrary had tried to avoid damage to the general's reputation.

Outlining the sequence of events, Herr Wörner said military intelligence had first been tipped off about the general on July 27 last year and had ordered an investigation. Herr Worner had been informed on September 14 that General Kiessling had been seen in two bars, and the following day he had confronted him with the evidence.

The general, Herr Wörner continued, had denied any homosexual contacts and gave his word of honour. He then refuted charges about visiting the bars but without being specific. He later told the General-Inspector of the Bundeswehr that he had once admitted everything in a difficult situation in the past, and would never repeat this mistake.

Herr Worner said he had agreed with General Kiessling on September 19 that he would report sick, and leave his post at Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe. But the ministry was later informed that the general had been seen in public and also in uniform, which did not tally with official reports of sickness. He had warned him about this on the telephone on October 25. The Military Intelligence Service had then urgently called for a removal of security clearance.

Hinting that General Kiessling had also been in contact with the homosexual scene in Berlin, Herr Wörner said that he had asked for a special identity card with a false name for his trips to Berlin, which he was given in July, 1982, and which was later taken away again.

Such a pass could only be given for intelligence purposes, and the general's further applications for this had been turned down because he could not prove he needed it on business. Herr Wörner called the application "unusual".

Herr Wörner said he had tried to spare West Germany, its Army and its allies this "spectacle", which had begun with the first press reports in January. But he believed he could not have acted otherwise.

Kyprianou spells out his Cyprus solution

By Edward Mortimer

"This is the time for an overall solution" of the Cyprus problem, according to President Kyprianou of Cyprus, who saw Mrs Margaret Thatcher and Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, at Number Ten yesterday. He explained to the Prime Minister "at length and in detail" the framework for an overall solution which he submitted in New York last week to the United Nations Secretary-General, Senor Javier Pèrez de Cuéllar.

The contents of this "framework" have not been made public, but Señor Pérez de Cuéllar is understood to have had preliminary discussions on them both with President Evren of Turkey and with Rauf Denktaş, the Turkish Cypriot leader, in separate meetings in Casablanca on Tuesday. All three men were there for the opening of the Islamic summit.

Mr Kyprinou told *The Times* yesterday, however, that the document contains two important innovations in the Greek Cypriot position: "We indicate the maximum on the territorial aspect we can go, which we never did in the past, and we indicate quite clearly that we are ready to agree to much more extensive powers for the local governments, for the two administrations."

The Turkish Cypriots, who declared their own republic in the north of the island last November, have long argued for a federal solution giving maximum autonomy to the two separate communities, each in its own region, with the central government enjoying only minimal powers.

The Greek Cypriot position has been that there should be a strong federal government to ensure the unity of the island, and that the Turkish Cypriots should have a region corresponding more closely to their proportion of the population (18 per cent).

Mr Kyprianou confirmed yesterday that he could not meet Mr Denktas so long as the latter styled himself President of the "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus' since this would imply recognition.

Mrs Thatcher with Mr Kyprianou outside Number 10

Salvadorean rebels give Reagan choice

From John Carlin, Mexico City

Salvadorean rebels leaders have said here that President Reagan faces two alternatives in 1984: to send the Marines into El Salvador or to negotiate for peace.

At a news conference on Tuesday four insurgent representatives said that the past 12 months had seen a dramatic shift in the military balance of power in El Salvador. They beleved that plans in Washington for increased military aid to the Salvadorean Government would do little to revive the Army's flagging morale.

"The total collapse of the Army draws nearer every day", Commander Ana Guadalupe Martinez, the chief spokesman of the FMLN, the rebels' military wing, stated.

The rebels supplied journalists with figures which, if correct, explain the Salvadorean Army low spirits.

The insurgents killed or wounded 7,282 soldiers in 1983, a figure which tallies roughly with that provided by the Salvadorean Defence Ministry. Further the rebels claim they took 1,757 prisoners-of-war who were allegedly set free unharmed; and captured 3,511 rifles from the Army.

According to the rebels, the recent destruction of a key bridge in eastern El Salvador and the destruction of an important army base have put the Salvadorean military on the defensive.

Commander Martinez said only one bridge was preventing the rebels from controlling the whole eastern third of the country.

The rebel leaders did not deny that they proposed to sabotage presidential elections scheduled for March 25 but asserted that their current military momentum would be speeded up during the elections will allow the guerillas space to operate freely in the countryside," said Señor Zamora, a leader of the insurgent FDR movement's political wing.

As to Washington's much publicized recent attempt to check the activities of El Salvador's right-wing death squads, Señor Zamora saidwas "window dressing."

Oslo to help Sandinistas

From Martha Honey, San Jose, Costa Rica

Norway is likely to begin substantial economic assistance to Nicaragua after a study tour to Mexico, Nicaragua and Costa Rica by a dozen MPs

The aid package, which is likely to total about £36m annually, would represent the first direct Norwegian assistance to any Latin American country.

Mr Arne Skauge, a senior Conservative Party official who initially opposed Norwegian aid to Nicaragua, said in an interview here that he now believed very strongly that Managua was providing social benefits to its people.

French police chief sacked over hijack

From Diana Geddes, Paris

Last week's hi-jacking by French farmers of two British lorry drivers has prompted President Mitterrand to issue a solemn warning against all violations of public order and has led to the dismissal of the prefect in the department where the hijacking took place.

Speaking at yesterday's Cabinet meeting, M Mitterrand said: "The state will not tolerate intemperate behaviour from anyone. I will not accept that such behaviour take place without consequences, and when the law itself is called into question, severe action must be taken".

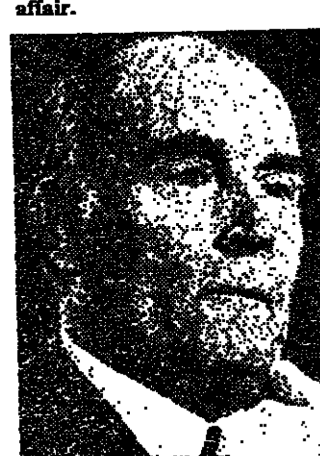
Although the President did not refer to any specific situation, M Max Gallo, the government spokesman, told reporters afterwards that M Mitterrand was refering to violations of public order, such as kidnapping foreign citizens or holding an armed demonstration.

M Gallo's second reference was to the demonstration in Corsica on Saturday organized by the outlawed FLNC Corsican separatist movement, on the occasion of the funeral of one of their members who blew himself up with his own bomb. A "guard of honour", composed of six hooded FLNC militants, fired an IRA-style over the coffin at the graveside as the police looked on impotently.

M Gallo also announced, without comment, the Cabinet's decision to replace M Pierre North as prefect for the Orne department in Normandy, where the two British lorries carrying British lamb were hijacked by French farmers a week ago.

The Government has also taken measures to protect the law in the Robert Buolin affair. M Robert Badinter, the Justice Minister who used to be the Boulin family lawyer, has announced that he is to sue the late minister's family for libel after they accused the Versailles public prosecutor of deliberately trying to cover up the true causes of Robert Boulin's death.

The official verdict is that the former Cabinet Minister committed suicide after being implicated in a dubious property deal. His family, who originally strongly supported that view, now insist that he was murdered "for political reasons". Robert Boulin's son claims he saw his father shortly before his death with a dossier, marked "strictly confidential", relating to the ELF oil company "sniffer aircraft" affair.



M Mitterrand: 'Severe action must be taken'

The EEC presidency

France hints British budget not a priority

From Ian Murray, Strasbourg

In a speech heavy with European idealism M Claude Cheysson, the French Foreign Minister, yesterday spelled out to the European Parliament in Strasbourg the hopes and ambitions of France as it assumes the presidency of the EEC's Council of Ministers for the next six months.

The speech was remarkable more for what it did not say than for what it said. The British budget problem was dealt with in just 12 lines of the 29-page text and those lines contained the suggestion, worring to Britain, that France does not regard it as essential to find a permanent solution.

"There is a problem and it must be dealt with, at least for a certain period" he said. "An agreement on guidelines appears to be emerging, but the positions of members states are still far apart. The presidency and the Commission will endeavour, as is their duty, to bring the positions together and find a compromise."

It is the phrase "at least for a certain period", slipped into the speech almost casually, which indicates that France is still not convinced of the need for a solution which lasts as long as the problem and which Britain insists must be found.

M Cheysson spent more time talking about the other subject facing the Community under the French presidency: that of negotiating the membership of Spain and Portugal.

He spelled out two conditions to end the "state of expectancy and uncertainty" in the two would-be member-states. These were that the "just interests" on both sides were taken into account and that the Community itself had resolved its internal quarrels.

He complained that "sometimes subsidiary and often Byzantine internal disputes" had meant that the EEC had been unable to defend its interests against its principal trading partners.

"We are now compelled to accept that Europe does not today occupy at either the political or economic level the place which could and should belong to it on the international scene. Worse still, in the last few years, we have lost ground."

But his speech was not specific on how France means to organize matters to resolve the problems. Reform of the agricultural policy, he said, must take account of "social realities"; in other words, the living standards of peasant farmers had to be protected. It would be "necessary" to introduce taxes linked to both the production and import of agricultural products – an idea which the United States has said could provoke a trade war.

M Cheysson pointed out that there were no arguments in the Community about the future. Everyone was agree on the need for a European dimension to face up to the present industrial revolution.

Sir Henry Plumb, leader of the Conservative group of MEPs was "encouraged" by M Cheysson's speech. But he took the opportunity of ramming home in the debate Britain's case that agriculture must take up a smaller share of the budget and that Britain must only be asked to pay a "modest" share of the cost of running the Community. He added wearily: "This fact will not prevent certain members in this house from misrepresenting and then criticizing our views in this matter".

'The Day After' will be shown in Poland

From Roger Boyes
Warsaw

After a great deal of hesitation and commercial dealing, the Polish authorities have decided to show the film *The Day After* on television. It will be its first showing in a communist country.

The Polish press said yesterday that the two-hour film, depicting the devastation of a nuclear exchange between the superpowers, would be shown on January 26. It was "based on one of the possible options of development in the international situation". The film has many sensitive scenes for a socialist audience, including the announcement that the East German Army had mutinied.

Negotiations with the American Broadcasting Corporation began last November, with the US side asking for $6,000 (about £4,300), a small sum by Western standards but much larger than Polish television usually pays for films.

This was a stabling block, and there was some unhappiness, too, that the Americans should insist on monitoring the translated transcript to ensure that there were no cuts.

In the first phase of negotiations, the film was shown privately to various audiences including members of the Polish general staff, members of the Government including Mr Stefan Olszowski, the Foreign Minister and party officials.

The talks came to a halt before Christmas – the Polish side insists that this was not because of a desire to censor the film – but were resumed shortly afterwards.

"Both sides really wanted the deal to go ahead", one person close to the negotiations said. "ABC wanted it to be shown in a communist country to show that the nuclear issue could be raised there, too, and the Poles wanted to broadcast it. It was just a matter of striking the correct financial agreement."

● Underground raided: Nine people were arrested in raids on underground printing centres and thousands of copies of illegal publications were seized, the official press said yesterday (Reuter reports).

Three men and two women were held in Szczecin after police uncovered a printing shop and two press distribution centres run by Solidarity. In Lodz, four people were arrested and copies of a publication and printing equipment were seized.

The Stockholm summit: Russia says slide to abyss can be stopped



Face to face: Mr Andrei Gromyko, left, confronts Mr George Shultz across a table at the Soviet Embassy in Stockholm

Force of Gromyko attack on US shocks delegates

From Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent, Stockholm

By starting the deployment of cruise and Pershing 2 nuclear missiles in Western Europe, the United States had made further negotiations pointless, Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, warned the foreign ministers of 35 nations here yesterday at the Conference on Disarmament in Europe. The blame for disrupting the East-West dialogue lay with Washington.

"A perilous slide towards the abyss can be arrested provided that the states participating in this forum adopt a responsible approach. Should the United States and other Nato countries display readiness to return to the situation that existed before the commencement of the deployment of US medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, the Soviet Union will be prepared to do likewise."

But as even Mr Gromyko cannot believe that there is much chance of the Americans withdrawing the missiles they have only just based in Europe, in return for an agreement with Moscow of the kind which they have already rejected, his speech must be seen as a blow to those who have been hoping for an early resumption of the Geneva arms talks.

It was a speech which called for an end to present tension and for the pursuance of peaceful policies, as did those made by President Reagan in Washington and by Mr George Shultz, the American Secretary of State, here in Stockholm on Tuesday. But it was also full of rhetoric directed against the present US Administration with a force which surprised even the most hard-headed diplomats.

"The present US Administration is thinking in terms of war and is acting accordingly. New missiles, bombers and aircraft are being churned out in some kind of pathological obsession. New means of mass destruction are being experimented with.

"The land of Lebanon is trampled by the soldier's boot of some of those states whose representatives are seated in this hall. A US naval armada is shelling Lebanese cities at point-blank range. The US war machine is sowing death and destruction there."

"The current statements by the US Administration as to its readiness for negotiations against the background of the continuing deployment of missiles are a verbal cover-up for its policies", Mr Gromyko said in an obvious reference to President Reagan's own Washington address.

The Soviet Foreign Minister attacked Mr Reagan for his policies in Nicaragua, and the "piratical act of terrorism" in Grenada and went on to make the most of American rejection of the Soviet Union's United Nations initiative "resolutely condemning nuclear war".

He called for the Stockholm conference to support such other Soviet "confidence building measures" as a non-aggression pact and an agreement on a nuclear weapons freeze, nuclear-free zones and an agreement on "no first use" of nuclear weapons; all initiatives largely expected by the West and which are unlikely to attract much enthusiasm from Nato delegates.

But he also went on to outline a number of practical confidence building measures which would be supported by the Russians and which sounded not unlike those contemplated by the West.

He was seeking to extend those measures already agreed in Helsinki nine years ago. "For example the prior notification of major military manoeuvres could be further developed. Agreement to limit the scale of such manoeuvres to a certain numerical strength of the forces engaged would also be quite urgent."

But Mr Gromyko added this warning: "Should anyone think of using this conference in a bid to gain unilateral advantage of any kind this would encounter vigorous opposition on our part."

Jordan opts for the hard line

From Christopher Walker
Amman

The new Jordanian Government, appointed last week by King Husain, has ruled out any discussion of principles involved in the Reagan peace plan until Washington secures a freeze on Israeli settlements in the West Bank and a complete Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon.

This stance – expected to facilitate negotiations due this month between the King and Mr Yassir Arafat, the Palestine Liberation Organization leader – was spelt out yesterday at the first press conference by the new Government. It was given by Mrs Laila Sharaf, the first and only woman Information Minister in the Arab world.

She accused the United States of breaking its promise that the Israeli freeze and withdrawal from Lebanon would be in exchange for Jordanian willingness to discuss the terms outlined by Mr Reagan in September, 1982. These involved a key role for Jordan.

"We would like to make it clear that the ball is in the court of the Americans and the Israelis and not in ours. Jordan was accused of not fulfilling its part of the Reagan plan, when it was really the United States that did not carry out the preliminary conditions to move forward."

Jordan would insist on the pre-conditions being fulfilled before the plan would be considered again in Amman. Even then, there would not be automatic acceptance. "The Reagan plan was not meant to be accepted; it was meant to be the framework of discussions."

Outlining the likely agenda for the Husain-Arafat talks, the minister said they would concentrate on allocating the "role, responsibility and authority" of Jordan and the PLO in the future of the peace process.

In a related development, the revived Jordanian Parliament yesterday appointed seven new deputies from the occupied West Bank, six to replace members who have died since 1974 and the seventh to succeed the Speaker, who has moved to the Senate.

● ROME – Italy has begun to reduce its contingent to the multinational force in Lebanon, a Defence Ministry spokesman said. This confirmed Italian press and radio reports that the 622-man "Cernaia" battalion of Bersaglieri infantrymen, which began returning to Italy on Tuesday would not be replaced.

This would leave the Italian contingent at around 1,500 men, the spokesman said.

General quits top West Bank post

From Moshe Brilliant, Tel Aviv

Brigadier Shlomo Ilya, head of the Israeli civil administration in the occupied West Bank, resigned on Tuesday in connexion with a military police investigation into allegations of corruption, the Defence Ministry announced.

A statement said the general had asked to be relieved of his duties and the Defence Minister and the Chief of Staff had accepted his resignation.

The allegations were that he had a woman soldier transferred from her unit to his bureau contrary to procedures and allowed her to be absent from duty for several weeks. He was also said to have used army property for non-military purposes, employed a local resident to carry out work in his home for payment and bought produce from West Bank residents contrary to standing orders.

The newspaper *Haaretz* reported that security officials who had seen the investigations file claimed that by those standards, half the officers in the Israeli Army should be court martialled. They said it was the norm in the West Bank to buy fruits and vegetables from local vendors, to use official cars privately and to transfer staff from one unit to another.

The paper's West Bank correspondent said the repairs to his home had been made during Brigadier Ilya's absence abroad without his knowledge.

Civil administration officials said the Brigadier, who took over the office in November, 1982, had made enemies as he had shifted from open support of the "village leagues" and sought dialogue with various elements of the local population.

● Close call: Mr Yitzhak Shamir's coalition yesterday lost a Knesset vote on a motion for debate and then averted a second defeat by discreetly voting with the opposition.



Soldier's grief: An Israeli paratroop lieutenant – colonel weeping over the grave of his son, killed by a sniper's bullet, the 565th Israeli soldier to die in Lebanon

Japan hails US video ruling as victory

Tokyo (Reuter) – Japan's Sony Corporation hailed as an important victory for consumers a US Supreme Court ruling that home video taping of television programmes does not break the law.

Universal City Studio Inc and Walt Disney Productions had sued Sony and other video equipment makers. Of the 18 million recorders produced by Japan last year, 15 million were exported to the US and West Europe.

The court's 5-4 decision is likely to set off an intensive lobbying battle in Congress between the home video taping industry and Hollywood. "This is just the opening shot," said Mr Jack Valenti, president of the Motion Picture Association of America.

Miners trapped

Tokyo (Reuter) – Nearly 100 miners were trapped or missing after a fire broke out in Japan's largest coal mine 600ft under the sea off the southern island of Kyushu. Radio contact was made.

Grenoble scare

Grenoble (AP) – An explosion in an underground gas pipeline outside Grenoble under the A48 *autoroute* woke the population and caused a panic because many thought it was at a nuclear research centre. Officials blamed it on heavy lorries. Gas was cut from the city for 48 hours.

Soviet sacking

Moscow (Reuter) – Three days after a report saying the airline industry needed an overhaul, the dismissal of Mr Aleksandr Nazarov, First Deputy Aviation Minister, was announced. He had held his post for four years.

32 executed

Peking (AFP) – Thirty-two men were executed in Peking yesterday bringing to 59 the number of criminals executed in the Chinese capital this year. Posters said they were guilty of rape, murder or robbery.

Miles holds on

Amsterdam (Reuter) – Tony Miles (Britain) and Viktor Korchnoi (Switzerland) remained in the lead with three points after four rounds of the Hoogovens international chess tournament, drawing with [illegible]min Torre (Philippines) and [illegible]ert Hubner (West Germany) respectively. Half a point behind was Aleksandr Belyavski who also drew with fellow Soviet countryman Vladimir Tukmakov.

Iran poll

Tehran (Reuter) – Elections to Iran's 270-seat Parliament will be held at the end of February or the beginning of March, the Governor of Tehran, Mr Mohammad Memarsadeh, announced.

Hashish haul

Amsterdam (AP) – Police seized 9,900lb of hashish worth £5.5m hidden in 40 barrels stored in a derelict warehouse and a garage. Five Dutch nationals were arrested.

Uruguay stops

Montevideo (Reuter) – Public transport stopped and shops closed in Uruguay in the first general strike called by trade unions in 10 years of military rule. Police and troops patrolled the centre of Montevideo. The unions want better pay, an amnesty for political prisoners and bans lifted on political parties.

Pimps swoop

Munich (AP) – Police arrested 13 people in city-wide raids to combat violence among rival gangs of pimps. The raid followed weeks of gang violence, in which mobile bordellos in trailers had been set on fire.

Jumbo flight

Delhi (Reuter) – An Indian Air Force helicopter rescued Mr Gegong Apang, Chief Minister of Arunachal Pradesh state, and other officials from a village surrounded by a rampaging herd of wild elephants.

Britain censures Greece for anti-missile appeal

From Mario Modiano, Athens

A joint appeal by Greece and Romania against the deployment of nuclear missiles in Europe has brought an angry protest from Britain.

The Greek Ambassador in London was told recently by the Foreign Office of its extreme annoyance that Greece had failed to consult Britain before joining such an unorthodox venture on a matter of direct concern to the British people.

The appeal was in a letter signed by President Ceaucescu of Romania and Mr Andreas Papandreou, the Greek Prime Minister, and addressed to President Reagan and President Andropov. Britain first heard of it from Bucharest, not Athens.

Meanwhile, the Balkan conference called by Greece to discuss the creation of a nuclear-free zone ended yesterday, two days ahead of schedule. It will meet again in Athens on February 13.

The decision to postpone the meeting was taken by Mr Papandreou after recieving a message from Mr Ceaucescu arguing that a Balkan meeting without Turkey made nonsense of the plan for a nuclear-free zone.

Gairy counting on VIP welcome in Grenada

New York (NYT) – Sir Eric Gairy, who was deposed as Prime Minister of Grenada in 1979, said this week that if his right wing Grenada United Labour Party won the coming elections, it would urge the United States and Britain to maintain a military presence on the island.

Sir Eric, in a telephone interview from Falls Church, Virginia, discussed plans to return to Grenada on Saturday to become heavily involved in politics. But he said he would personally not run in the elections.

He expected that on his return he would "as a sign of respect", be escorted from Grenada airport by US troops.

Describing the invasion as a rescue mission that was the answer to a lot of prayers, Sir Eric said he had been urging a US presence on the island consistently for the past 18 years.

He would like to see the disputed Cuban-built airport at Point Salines completed.

"I'm going in as a private citizen," he said. "I'm going to watch the game as an outsider for the first time in 33 years. I'm going to be a consultant and let the others do some work." But he said that if his party regains political control he would be the power behind the prime minister.

"He will consult with me. There is scarcely anyone in the Caribbean with my political expertise."

The prime minister would be selected by the majority party in the 15-member elected parliament, and Sir Eric said his party would field candidates in all districts.

He was angry with the Governor-General, Sir Paul Scoon, for not holding elections immediately after the invasion.

Sir Eric called those who want to delay elections "colonial stooges".

"They're like old slaves who don't want to be freed. They speak the words of the devil and the words of the black magician."

Manned space station project 'imminent'

From Mohsin Ali, Washington

President Reagan is expected to announce plans next week to build a manned space station to orbit the Earth with permanent, rotating crews of astronauts, according to a press report here.

The Washington Post quoted unnamed White House officials as saying that the President would make the proposal in his state of the union address next week. There was no immediate comment on the story by White House and Pentagon spokesman.

The report said that according to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration the initial funding for the space station that would be orbited in 1991 or 1992 could amount to $100m (£70m) in the 1985 budget. But the funding would increase rapidly over the subsequent few years.

The space station would be made of a series of linked modules carried into space by the shuttle. It would house up to eight men and women.

Nasa wants the space station as a science laboratory, astronomical observatory, space manufacturing centre, serving facility for spacecraft and an assembly site for larger orbiting structures.

The newspaper said that the estimated $8bn to $20bn cost of the station had provoked intense opposition in the Administration and among scientists. The Defence Department, the Central Intelligence Agency and some others either oppose construction of the station or are neutral.

Hope for stroke victims

St Petersburg, Florida (AP) – A new drug for treatment of strokes has produced dramatic reversal of paralysis and other damage in some people who received it within 24 hours of the attack, a researcher says.

A scientifically controlled study of the drug, called prostacyclin, has begun only recently, but in early trials with eight patients, four showed improvement, according to Dr Frank Yatsu of the University of Texas Health Science Centre.

Prostacyclin, discovered in 1976, earned its discoverers the Nobel prize.

Islamic summit split over Egypt

Casablanca (Reuter) – Radicals attending the Islamic Conference Organization's summit have warned they may walk out if moderates continue to press for Egypt's return to the 45-member body, sources said yesterday.

A proposal to review Egypt's status brought strong objections from radicals such as Syria, Libya and Algeria during a closed-door session which ended in the early hours.

The Libyan delegate, Mr Abdel Salam Jalloud, was quoted as saying: "Do you want to gain one member at the risk of losing several others?"

Egypt was suspended in 1979 for signing the Camp David peace treaty with Israel.

A review of Egypt's status was proposed by African and Asian heads of state. The issue was expected to be discussed again before the summit closes.

On the Middle East, there were contradictory reports of a meeting between the Palestine Liberation Organization chairman, Mr Yassir Arafat and the Syrian Foreign Minister, Mr Abdel Halim Khaddam, in their first move towards reconciliation.

In another development, a goodwill mission composed of several ministers has left for Tehran in an attempt to persuade Iran to send a delegation to Casablanca before the summit ends. Iran boycotted it, citing bias in favour of Iraq, its enemy in the Gulf War.

Obote sets up committee on Asians' claims

From Charles Harrison
Nairobi

President Obote of Uganda has appointed a committee to recommend what action should be taken on several thousand applications from Asians and others for the return of businesses and other property seized from them when they were expelled from Uganda by President Idi Amin in 1972.

The formation of the new committee, headed by the Rehabilitation Minister, Mr Moses Apiliga, follows an invitation to Asians a year ago to apply for the return of their property, or for compensation.

There are no hopes here that the committee will complete its work quickly. It is likely to take months to assess the competing claims of absentee Asians.

Kidnapped protesters found safe

From Donovan Moldrich
Colombo

Nine Tamil students kidnapped on Monday while on hunger strike in Jaffna, northern Sri Lanka, have been found at friends' home and at nursing homes to which they had been taken by their abductors.

The five men and four women were demanding admission to northern universities of students who fled the south during last year's anti-Tamil violence.

They became involved in a dispute between two groups of terrorists. Those who abducted them did not want the hunger strikers to risk their lives while peace talks were in progress in Colombo between the Government and opposition parties and representatives of the Tamil United Liberation Front.

A rival group, which favoured continuation of the fast has threatened action against the kidnappers.

The President has postponed parliamentary by-elections in 11 constituencies in the north and one in the north-central province under provisions of the state of emergency. The 11 vacancies arose when members of the Tamil United Liberation Front forfeited their seats by refusing to take an oath disavowing separatism.

Quick-thinking official averts rail disaster

From Harry Debelius
Madrid

A protest in north-west Spain might have ended in a disaster, but for a quick-thinking railway official.

About 500 shipyard workers occupied the station at Vigo on Thursday night in protest against government policy in the shipbuilding industry. Most sat on the rails, only minutes before the expected arrival of an express train, powered by an overhead electricity cable.

The stationmaster failed to dissuade the protesters and phoned the next station down the line, Redondela, to ask the stationmaster to hold the express, but it had already left.

The Vigo stationmaster then advised the district's chief railway engineer, who cut off the electric current. When the train driver realized he had no power, he stopped the train shortly before reaching Vigo.

MPs hear Flick case denial

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

Herr Hans Friderichs, the former Free Democratic Minister of Economics, yesterday began giving evidence to the parliamentary committee investigating the long-running affair of improper payments to political parties by the giant Flick conglomerate.

Herr Friderichs, now head of the Dresdner Bank, is among the five people accused of corruption by the Bonn Public Prosecutor on the ground that he received altogether DM375,000 (£94,000) between 1975 and 1977 in return for tax concessions to Flick on the sale of shares.

Last month, the Ministry of Economics ordered the company to repay DM450m in back taxes as the concession was not justified. Flick has appealed against the decision.

Yesterday, he told the committee he had done nothing wrong, and he sharply criticized the "false prejudgments" of news magazines that had written about the affair.

Herr Friderichs is the first of 73 witnesses who have been called by the committee. The list, which is a roll call of West Germany's senior politicians, also includes Chancellor Kohl, his predecessor, Herr Helmut Schmidt, and Herr Franz Josef Strauss, the Prime Minister of Bavaria.

The hearings by the 11-man committee are expected to last many months with no fixed date for a final report. The committee will consider some 30,000 pages of written evidence.

The committee was established as a result of the scandal and publicity surrounding the way all political parties had been receiving large undeclared sums of money from Flick.

It does not replace the judicial investigations into the affair, nor will it play any role in the court proceedings that may open soon against two Flick managers, Herr Friderichs and his successor, Otto Graf Lambsdorff, and a minister from the North-Rhine-Westphalian government.

Count Lambsdorff will be one of the main witnesses in the hearings and the committee will, like the courts, have to decide whether the former party treasurer of the FDP acted improperly in accepting DM135,000 between 1977 and 1980.

Count Lambsdorff has firmly denied the charge of bribe-taking made by the Bonn Prosecutor, and resisted pressure to resign. Chancellor Kohl, however, has said he expected the Economics Minister to go if and when the matter comes to trial.

The laws on Party financing have recently – and hurriedly – been changed to make a recurrence of the Flick payments impossible.

Brazil fears drought will kill millions

From Alan McGregor, Geneva

In Brazil's 10 north-eastern provinces the mortality rate among the 35 million population is now 20 to 25 per cent due to food and water shortages caused by fiver years of drought, according to Mr Gerhard Dohms, delegate of the League of Red Cross Societies. "If rains do not come this month or next people will be dying like flies," he said. "The big reservoirs are nearly empty."

Rats and lizards were being hunted as food, people were eating cactus to lessen the hunger pangs and women would walk more than 10 miles to fetch water from a lorry which might be there once a week.

Mr Dohms, Brazilian-born and a former West German ambassador in the country, thought the Government had been "too shy to appeal" for the international aid essential to alleviate the situation.

"Nor as there been much help from the church," he added. The Government projects meant that a man could earn about $50 (£36) a month for working six hours a day. This was totally inadequate for family's needs, particularly with inflation at 200 per cent.

● In response to an appeal from the League's headquarters, the British Government has donated £100,000 for Brazilian drought victims.

هكذا من الاصل

THE ARTS

Television

Wings of prose

What would Alan Whicker have made of the terrible Brazilian *Grapes of Wrath* story uncovered by Adrian Cowell and broadcast on Monday by ITV? The question is academic, of course, since Whicker is a man in a hurry, a supertourist whose films perfectly mirror the priorities of the typical tourist's snap album. But Whicker is not a man devoid of sensitivity: if some persuasive producer could stop him from frisking about and force him to stare reality in the face for a while the results might be good for him and interesting for the rest of us.

In **A Fast Boat to China** (BBC1) he took us, on the wings of his horribly imitable prose, "jogging" (clip of man jogging round the deck) "through the Java sea, though without a salt-caked smoke-stack" (eh?) to Bali, "bathed in a sort of enchantment". "Sated by sights", his co-travellers were seen sampling the "strange and disconcerting" dance of the mudmen, kissing baby elephants, disco-dancing with the babies' parents, and fending off assaults of massed ivory with cries of "Don't want!" and "No money!".

On then to the fleshpots of Thailand, where our guide concentrated on the exploits of his younger male colleagues. They leaned over bars and tweaked or sucked the cheekily exposed breasts of barmaids, they got themselves worsted in boxing matches with tiny foes (egged on by unwise shouts of "Butt 'im!") they crashed their hired motorbikes and indulged in orgies of reckless tenderness on the shore.

"He's about to discover that that pretty conquest is a feller", our Alan observed of one affecting tableau, but for some reason he omitted to show us the moment of discovery itself, which seemed a pity.

Incidental insights into life as a Cunard employee came thick and fast. If you are caught smoking hash, your union card is confiscated; passengers are allowed to have affairs with you, but you are not allowed to do so with them. Officers are fair, friendly and unsentimentally firm. As one coolly observed, "If a crew member kills himself, it's a very unsatisfactorily situation to be in". Quite. The show must go on.

The woman who inadvertently contributed the title for **Invisible Women** (BBC2) did sc when describing how it felt to be made redundant in her professional prime, aged 49. Male doctors, she said, persisted in prescribing drugs for her resultant depression, whereas they would unhesitatingly have prescribed another job for any 49-year-old male in a similar predicament.

This passionate little film may have echoed at times with rather silly overstatements, but only male bigots could deny the truth of its main contention: for middle-aged women, the media stereotypes are neither flattering not fair.

Michael Church

Theatre

Pile-up of fantastic incident

Nightshade
King's Head

To get the hang of Stewart Parker's play, you must first put aside all memories of Evelyn Waugh and Joe Orton. *Nightshade* may be set in a go-ahead funeral parlour run by a virtuoso mortician who also trades as a professional magician. It may feature a wily assistant manager straight out of Orton's *Loot* and proliferate in Gothic comedy lines, such as "I tend to be drawn to slow and messy forms of suicide, like 35 years of solitary drinking". But Mr Quinn's "death factory" is not the subject of institutional satire or taboo-breaking gags. It is the central metaphor in a moral fairy tale.

"We are the one tribe that has lost the knowledge of how to die", observes Quinn's daughter towards the end of the play; and, judging by the preceding events, she is speaking for the author. The piece is full of slow-motion suicide-cases: an alcoholic woman doctor; a headmistress whose ideals have gone up in smoke; young Vance the mortician's assistant, whose eyes seem already to be "peering out of a crypt".

All dance attendance on Quinn, apart from his daughter Delia (Madeline Church), who goes through the piece simultaneously following the trail of her runaway mother and dwelling on the fable of Sleeping Beauty up to the Prince's final arrival to break the spell on the enchanted palace.

The pattern falls into place only at the end. Mr Parker's images and characters hold together, but his plot is a fearful mess, it being his practice to pile up fantastic incident with reckless disregard for the task of sorting it out.

When Quinn is paying court to the headmistress by bombarding her with his wife's dresses, it is a fine shock when Delia cuts their love scene short by popping out of a coffin. But the event leads nowhere; any more than do the morticians' strike, the sacking of Vance or the opening sight of Quinn sawing a lady in half to the sound of screams from inside the box.

If you can do without linear storytelling and submit to the scenes as they come, Peter Farago's production is a treat. It is full of richly precise detail and comic reversals; and it contains two marvellous performances from Deborah Norton, who brings an orchestra of upper-class vowels to show the headmistress going to the bad, and Billy Hamon, whose razor profile and darting eyes tell you all you need to know of the sepulchrally ambitious Vance. Julian Curry's Quinn presides as a funereally jovial master of ceremonies, equally at ease in performing head surgeon demonstrations over the latest corpse or zipping through immaculately slick conjuring routines.

Irving Wardle

My Foot, My Tutor
ICA

Presented by the London International Mime Festival, Peter Handke's wordless play for two masked actors actually offers them little chance for expressive mime, although plenty for patience. It is slow (although the Brussels Théâtre de l'Atelier's 90-minute performance is seemingly not one of the slowest) and the young and the older man who perform various mysterious acts in a farmhouse setting have their relationship and emotions undefined. From the provocative opening sequence of silent apple-munching for five minutes, the spectators need patience too.

Interpreting the piece (which begs the question, of course) is a happy hunting-ground for pseuds, and intended to be, given Handke's mischievous contempt for audiences. Yet only the most severe production could avoid interpretation altogether, and Philippe van Kessel's principally shows the Ward (to follow the German title) in two guises, worker and child.

The first, political, image has veiled authorial sanction but the second predominates: Yves Hunstad's bib and brace cover a slight, pale body and his wellington-booted guardian (Rudi van Vlaenderen) chalks letters on the door and gets his back pelted like a schoolmaster. His own sadistic pelting of the boy with crockery (not taken to its disquieting limit, as maybe it should be), as though they were the incomprehensible shocks adult life throws at us, ends with the boy unexpectedly catching a plate – and going on to gain confidence, strut behind his master imitating him, and find himself foiled only when the man exits slamming the door in his face. Even that image of unfair adult victory is negated: the lad, with childlike imagination, dives through a previously unnoticed cat-flap.

As young worker, he learns to operate a turnip-topping machine but (in one of the many reworkings of the text) suddenly stops, folds his arms and confronts the man, who stalks towards him as the lights fade. The last scene still shows him wasting his life away, dropping sand into a pan of water as Orlando Gough's continuous score alternates an unnerving five-beats-in-a-bar scheme with even more unnerving departures from it.

Anthony Masters

Donald Cooper



Funereally jovial: Julian Curry and Madeline Church in *Nightshade*

Caroline Moorehead meets Hugh Brogan (below), whose biography of Arthur Ransome is published this week

Imaginative opportunities

Hugh Brogan is one of those rare and fortunate people seized upon, seemingly by chance, by a project which has inspired six contented years of his life and resulted in an extremely satisfactory book. "One night I was reading the paper when I came across a review of the film of *Swallows and Amazons* in which Arthur Ransome was dismissed as an old Tory writing ridiculous and reactionary stories about children", he says. "My blood boiled. After dinner I sat down and wrote to Ransome's publishers that this was absurd." The result is a fat, minutely researched, handsome biography of the maligned author, published this week. The Ransome he has unearthed is no high Tory buffer but an anxious, gifted figure, a prescient commentator on twentieth-century affairs.

From the first, Brogan's course seemed charmed. Evgenia Ransome, Arthur's Russian wife, a "battle-axe of a woman", approved of Brogan's "fighting letter", and the fact that Jonathan Cape were on the point of publishing Ransome's autobiography was not a serious setback. "Ransome was a worrier and he was old by the time he wrote it. He had developed a method of writing all the easy bits first and then ducking the difficult ones." More importantly, perhaps, when Brogan went to consult Sir Rupert Hart-Davis, Ransome's literary executor, and the Brotherton Library at the University of Leeds, where his papers are kept, he found large amounts of invaluable and unused material. "Is there anything better you could wish a historian than a fund of first-rate documents?"

Like several generations of British children, Brogan grew up on *Swallows and Amazons*, on the boating summer adventures of John and Brigit, Titty and Roger and Susan, and that peculiar and so extraordinarily successful mixture of the everyday and the imaginary. But it was as a historian that he came to Ransome, more interested initially in him as an observer and chronicler of the Russian revolution and husband to Trotsky's secretary then as the creator of a band of children in the Lake District obsessed by sailing.

In the event, the book turned out more literary criticism and biography than history, as Brogan traced Ransome's own life through his child characters; but history, he says, is a "portmanteau" of many things, literary criticism and biography among them. Speaking with a sort of cheerful revulsion of what he calls the "extreme tedium" of the "marital habits of seventeenth-century Dutch peasants" school of history, he professes himself to be an early enthusiast for kings and queens.

Brogan decided at the age of eight to become a historian. His father, Denis Brogan, the distinguished scholar of American history, who once said that his life had been formed by picking up Dumas's *Twenty Years After* on a wet Irish afternoon of his early childhood, presented a copy of the same book one day to his son. "He always said it changed his life. It changed mine." Brogan was drawn to Dumas, he says, because of his "sheer high spirits". From then on, to escape the realization that "life is a humdrum affair", he moved into a world of the past and the imagination in which "there were vastly greater opportunities and excitements". The setting, for a future academic, was ideal: Brogan was born in Oxford and raised in Cambridge.

After Repton and the army came a predictable degree in history at Cambridge before two years working for *The Economist*. The next two, spent in America, became progressively more scholarly and culminated in studying de Tocqueville at Yale (later the subject of a short Fontana book). Since then the shape of his working life has followed naturally: 10 years at Cambridge University, 10 at Exeter as lecturer in American studies. No pure scholar, in that he cannot surrender to a period or subject without reference to the present, he labels himself an "unorthodox academic", but points out that "in the academic house there are many mansions".

It is an agreeable life. Brogan, a self-contained, humourous man with strong opinions, lives in a village just outside Colchester, in "Constable country" he warmly praises for its absence of tourists. He sits at his desk, cooks, goes to the pub. He is not married. In term-time he teaches, American history being, he says, more properly an area of interpretation for British students than one of research. In the vacations he becomes a researcher.

A. J. Liebling once crossed a road to shake Arthur Waley by the hand for his translation of the *Tales of Genji*, declaring that such a debt must be repaid. With his life of Ransome, Brogan considers the debt of many happy childhood hours in part repaid (and adds that he once repaid Jane Austen by correcting a misunderstanding about something she had said and thereby unleashing a long and acrimonious debate in the *TLS*). Now he is to turn his energy back to a history of America which he has been at work on since the Sixties and which is finally due out next year.

Later will come a full biography of de Tocqueville and a collection of short lives of recently dead American politicians, to give British readers an "idea of the excitement of American politics". A new biography? "I can wait. Something will turn up."

● Fiona MacCarthy reviews *The Life of Arthur Ransome*: page 9

Concerts

Sounds whose time has come

Malcolm Bilson
Wigmore Hall

Richard Ingrams declares himself in the current *Spectator* as peevishly opposed to the noise of old instruments; if he had thought to wipe out the Wigmore Hall on Tuesday evening he could have removed almost an entire generation of early music practitioners, who were there in force to hear the much-priased American fortepianist Malcolm Bilson make his London recital debut.

What I have grown to love in Bilson's playing is its absolute naturalness, its suppleness and sense of flow, its ready response to short-term beauties in the music, and its evident growth from the sounds made by his keyboard. And those sounds are gorgeous. It is the most controversial aspect of his approach that he does not actually use an eighteenth-century instrument. He has a modern copy of Mozart's own Walter piano (made by Philip Belt), wonderfully even in tone, beautifully voiced to his own specifications. It does not seem to me impossibly remote from the putative original timbre of those similar old pianos that survive, but the question-mark must be even stronger than usual since Bilson's highly musical sound is essentially one of his own devising.

He played Mozart and Beethoven sonatas (with Haydn for an encore); over the minutae one could argue for ever – does he attempt too smooth a legato, too long phrase-lengths? – but each expressive nuance was freshly coined: in Mozart's F major Sonata, the short-breathed melodies and clipped staccato of the opening, the eerie tumbling arpeggios over the reedy bass in the Andante, and the brittle, thwacked chords of the finale's second subject.

In the Beethoven slow movements the rubatos were rather liberally applied, and at moments of extreme animation he had a tendency to rush, but the compensation was a tremendous verve and fierce energy which was best demonstrated in Beethoven's D major Sonata, Op 10 No 3. With this instrument you can play full out, hammering those pounding octaves, and the scale of the music falls out just right. You can delineate lines and registers (as at the start of Op 27 No 1) effortlessly, and the result is profoundly eloquent. These are sounds, I am sure, whose time has now come again, and Bilson is the most convincing exponent of them in his field.

Nicholas Kenyon

Paul Crossley
Covent Garden

On April 28, 1924, this paper's critic commented that "to hear a whole programme of Ravel's work is like watching some midget or pygmy doing clever, but very small things, within a limited scope". He would doubtless have developed severe eye-strain during the Ravel-Varèse Festival's recent entire Sunday of Ravel. What he would have suffered during Tuesday evening's programme of the complete piano solo music hardly bears thinking about.

Paul Crossley was the pianist, and, together with his recently released recordings, it is all, without doubt, a valuable enterprise of educative documentation. It could have been more. The fact that its scope remained limited, instead of surprising us with the very variety of disguise and invention which our critic of the Twenties perhaps underestimated in Ravel's writing, was due to the constant undercutting of any sense of performance, any sense of occasion.

The wonder of *Gaspard de la nuit* is not, perhaps, best released in the context of an accumulation of six major works, the anticipation of six more, and against the background of gentle snoring which this encouraged. Not that it was unintelligently or insignificantly placed. But Mr Crossley, here no less than in *Miroirs*, put efficiency of idea and technique above all else, shining a clear, cold light on Ravel's mental processes, while chilling both his and our responses. Points were made; but they soon decame dead facts without the nourishment of imaginative recreation.

Together with this over-firm grasp on the mind of the music went an often over-aggressive, impatient eagerness in discharging it. "Jeux d'eau" seemed a tangled metal puzzle, the *Sonatine* ignorant of the simplicity, the melody inside its gentle elisions of time and space.

Where Mr Crossley's academic thoroughness and lucidity came into its own, though, was in the works which function, as it were, at a second remove. Where Ravel sheds one skin and adopts antoher, where personae catch each others' reflections in a mirror, a telling equipoise was found. It made the opening *Pavane* and the closing *Tombeau de Couperin* logically compelling where they failed to charm.

Hilary Finch

also on page 19

SPECTRUM

Taking the long way home

The Times Profile
Jean-Luc Godard

Carlos Freire



It is about 50 kilometres from Geneva to Lausanne. Every five or 10 kilometres there is a small town with a railway station, a hotel and sometimes a little port on to the Lac du Leman. This is Switzerland, everything clean and ordered with the Jura mountains behind you and the Alps across the lake. The predominant feeling is of the country, of a rural life little touched by twentieth-century development.

But you can look at it another way. See the motorway that connects Geneva to Lausanne as a Los Angeles throughway and the whole area as an extended city interrupted by cultivated fields instead of canyons. From this perspective the villages and picturesque fields fade to reveal the twin facets of the international order that underpin Swiss prosperity and cleanliness: on the one hand the United Nations and its associated institutions, on the other banks.

It is in this paradoxical setting – idyll of rural life and centre of international capital – that one can find Jean-Luc Godard. The most influentual film-maker of his generation now lives and works in the tiny Swiss town of Rolle. He has two flats in a small, modern apartment block just off the main street, one for his equipment and one for himself. They make up what he calls his "factory". A third flat in the block is occupied by Anne-Marie Miéville, his collaborator of the past 10 years, of whom he says: "Once we were together in life and work, now we are together in work".

He is due to start shooting a new movie, *Hail, Mary*, this month.

If Godard is the most influential film-maker of his generation, the influence has been largely on film-makers rather than on film-goers. If you were to talk of Godard to Coppola or Lucas in Hollywood, to Bertolucci or Straub in Europe, to a host of Third-World directors, then you might be confident of an animated, informed conversation. But to many film-goers, Godard is hardly more than a name, associated above all with those astonishing years of the French cinema in the late 1950s.

This situation is very largely of Godard's own making. It is now over 15 years ago, in 1968, that Godard repudiated the commercial cinema and, for more than 10 years, with one exception, made no films for commercial circuits. He remained as prolific as ever but his experiments in sound and image were conducted first in a series of difficult, hard-to-enjoy films which restricted themselves almost entirely to questions of the relations between politics and aesthetics; more recently the experiments were in series of television programmes that even French viewers found difficult.

In 1980, however, Godard returned to the commercial circuits, a return confirmed in September when *First Name Carmen* won the best film and cinematography prizes at the Venice Film Festival. It opens next Thursday at the Chelsea and Camden cinemas.

One of Godard's earliest articles on film was an elliptical and dense consideration on montage. Conventional narrative cinema tends to eschew montage, each image finding its meaning in relation to an evident progression of the story.

For Godard, no image has an evident meaning and his entire work can be seen as an extension of the principles of montage to every aspect of the film-making process. Watching a Godard movie is hard work – work on sound and image and the relation between them. For some such work is wildly exhilarating – a release from the nauseating repetition of stereotyped images; for others, it is merely boring.

Disconcertingly, montage is also Godard's principle of conversation. If when we returned to his flat, he reluctantly submitted to a set of linear questions about his life and work, there was no such stable and agreed structure over lunch. A discussion about the relation between cinema and video in which Godard foresaw no cinemas outside museums in 30 years – "but it doesn't bother me, I'll be dead then" – broke its boundaries when Godard asked how many hours a starving African could survive watching videos.

A conversation at a lunch table is just as much a process of making a film as making a film is part of the process of his life. When one checks with him that his first full-length feature, *Breathless*, was shot in 1959 he concurs, but insists that he had been making movies before that. For him the criticism he published in *Cahiers du Cinema* or the publicity he did for Fox in the mid-1950s was just as much making movies as actually shooting with film for shorts or features.

Cahiers du Cinema, probably the most intellectually influential western magazine of the postwar period, was the product of a group of young friends – Godard, Rivette, Truffaut – who hung around the cine clubs of Paris in 1949 and 1950 (Godard was ostensibly registered at the Sorbonne to study anthropology) – and the older film critic, André Bazin.

Cahiers permanently altered the way in which we look at films, emphasizing the role of the director and creating a canon of Hollywood film-makers

Godard now disclaims any political beliefs

which survives pretty well unchallenged to this day. Godard, himself, now believes that the emphasis on the director has gone too far and that more attention should be paid to other roles, particularly that of the producer.

If the 1950s were spent discussing movies, the 1960s were spent making them. *Breathless* – a story, adapted from a Truffaut script, of a petty gangster (Jean-Paul Belmondo) on the run and his doomed love affair with a young American (Jean Seberg) – was an instant critical and commercial success on its release in 1960.

For the next eight years, Godard made at least two films a year. Most of them concentrated thematically on doomed love affairs, on enigmatic women who inevitably betrayed the men they attracted. Anna Karina, his wife briefly during this period, was the female lead in most of these films. But this theme became increasingly subordinated to a political investigation of film. Godard took Hollywood forms like the musical or the Western or the war film and set them in the landscape of contemporary Paris – *Une Femme est Une Femme, Bande à Part, Les Carabiniers*.

In the late 1960s Godard encountered young Maoists who argued that the forms of distribution of the commercial cinema meant that no audience could ever think for itself. Film-makers had to address images to specific audiences in specific situations if they were to avoid using the image to dominate the spectator's perception.

As *British Sounds*, made in 1969, put it "If a million prints are made of a Marxist-Leninist film it becomes *Gone with the Wind* – there can be no international or national cinema, simply films made by small groups for small groups." Godard brilliantly portrayed much of the style of this Maoist argument in *La Chinoise* (1967). The following year he broke from the commercial cinema and, together with Jean-Pierre Gorin, formed the Dziga-Vertov group, named after the Soviet film-maker. A string of Marxist-Leninist films followed which will be made easily available to a British audience for the first time when Channel 4 shows them over the next two years.

Just as in 1968 Godard did not want to discuss his earlier films, he now disclaims any political beliefs.

The culmination of these political experiments was to be a film on the Palestinian revolution entitled *Until Victory*. The defeat of the Palestinians in Jordan brought this project to an end and two years later Godard broke with Gorin, politics and Paris. He moved first to Grenoble and then to Rolle where, with Anne-Marie Miéville, he produced a series of films and videos, almost exclusively financed by French television, which investigated the relations between the personal and the political.

The extraordinarily moving investigations of contemporary life which he undertook for French television may ultimately prove to be among his finest work but it was judged too difficult by the controllers of French television, who programmed them at hours that ensured a minimal audience.

The final move back to Rolle was, in many ways, a homecoming for Godard. Though born in Paris in 1930, his family had moved to Switzerland and Godard had been brought up in the area. As the work from French television dried up, it also proved to be a return to the cinema.

The first two results of this dual homecoming were *Slow Motion* (1980) and *Passion* (1981). Painting and music dominate these films and if there is also the story of love, usually doomed, and of a movie being made, equally doomed, these stories have little interest in themselves.

Passion practically dispensed with plot altogether, a pure montage. Its subsequent commercial failure forced Godard and Miéville to consider an already existing story for adaptation. *Carmen* was decided on, but their film is anything but a faithful rendition of Bizet's opera. If the skeleton of the story can be discerned in Godard's account of Carmen and Joseph, the music is by Beethoven and Tom Waits and the story of Carmen and her lovers is set in a contemporary France in which a criminal gang plan a kidnap under subterfuge of making a film. As part of the subterfuge, Carmen ropes in her uncle, played by Godard, a one-time famous director now rejected by the movie industry.

The film may not be for lovers of purist opera but as Joseph lies slumped over a blank television screen and Tom Waits sings Ruby's Arms, Godard proves once again that he is our greatest contemporary worker in sound and image, a master of montage.

Colin McCabe

Godard's First Name Carmen *opens at The Chelsea Cinema next Thursday*



Jean-Paul Belmondo in *Breathless*

1960 A Bout de Souffle
1961 Une Femme Est Une Femme
1962 Vivre Sa Vie
1963 Le Petit Soldat
1963 Les Carabiniers
1963 Le Mepris
1964 Bande à Part
1964 Une Femme Mariee
1965 Alphaville
1966 Pierrot Le Fou
1966 Masculin, Feminin
1966 Made in USA
1966 Deux ou Trois Choses que Je Sais D'Elle
1967 La Chinoise
1967 Weekend
1969 British Sounds
1972 Tout va Bien
1975 Ici et Ailleurs
1975 Numero Deux
1976 Comment Ça Va
1980 Slow Motion
1981 Passion
1983 Prenom Carmen



Maruschka Detmers, Jacques Bonnaffe in *Carmen*

moreover... Miles Kington

Dead right again

The other day Bernard Levin devoted a whole piece to attacking the music of Webern, and a wonderful change it was too from seeing him pat composers on the back. I'm afraid it can't have helped his stock much among the intellectual elite - in fact, I know it didn't, as I overheard a Radio 3 high-up tut-tutting at a party and bewailing poor Bernard's lack of perception. And Peter Heyworth started his *Observer* piece last Sunday with words: "If only to refute Bernard Levin's bizarre notion that those of us who listen to contemporary music do so as an act of penance let me start with the recent recording in this category that has given me the greatest *pleasure*".

I am quite sure that Bernard Levin can look after himself, but there are times when standing up and being counted is a pleasure as well as a duty, and I would not just to stand up and counted; I would like to jump up and down and be counted on Bernard Levin's side. I am not sure I would go as far as the friend of mine who told me: "I believe that Webern was shot in 1945 by American troops in error. It was one of the greatest contributions to culture by the American nation in this century", but I think it may be an excusable lapse.

If you scratch the hostile reaction to Levin's piece, you will find doubts even among the opposition. I later heard that self-same Radio 3 nob muse that he sometimes wondered if their preaching on behalf of contemporary music had had any effect. "When I go to a contemporary concert," he said, no doubt quite off the record, "and see the audience composed entirely of critics, BBC people, Arts Council staff and other composers, I wonder if we may not be talking to ourselves and no

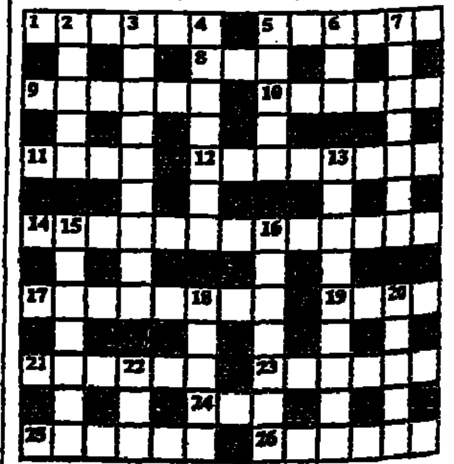
And if Peter Heyworth wanted to emphasize how much pleasure he had got from his chosen record, he used curious language to describe Boulez's music. "Brilliant performance... dazzling score... stately gait... exactly the sharp-edged quality the music calls for..." I do not find here the warm reactions, any of the sensuous enjoyment, that the words *greatest pleasure* suggest. What I find is the usual descriptive vocabulary used by writers on contemporary music to avoid having to confess their lack of emotional involvement. Penance maybe not; duty, yes. The fear of being thought philistine, yes. The fevent wish that contemporary composers should play the same role as they used to, yes, and the wish becoming a "fact".

But the *fact* is that contemporary music awakens almost no chords in us at all. Trapped and driven by the need to be original, experimental and innovative, modern composers have been forced to write music which is mostly in code. Very few of us are tempted to find the key to the code. Ernst Roth, who knew the music scene as well as anyone, wrote that: "New music gives away nothing of its creator save his cleverness and his intellectual powers". Henry Pleasants, in *Serious Music and All That Jazz* describes chillingly the moment when he realized, having reviewed contemporary music for 20 years, that he had not actually enjoyed anything he had heard in that period. It was as if, on the road to Damascus, a bright light had suddenly gone out for ever.

I once cut out all the reviews for several weeks from all the serious papers, and then analysed them to see if the artists under review were alive or dead. It was an instructive analysis. Writers scored highest, as over 90 per cent of books reviewed are by living authors. Films scored almost as well. Plays were down to 70 per cent or 80 per cent, as Ibsen and Shakespeare are still quite popular. But in the realm of the concert hall the figure was down shockingly to 10 per cent. Of the creators considered worth reviewing by the arts pages, fully 90 per cent were dead and gone, a figure which could not be rivalled by any of the other arts.

The reasons for this are complicated, and I do not think the composers are to blame – they have been driven into an experimental workshop, and quarantined there, by the forces of history. Supporters of contemporary music can argue until they are blue in the face, and laugh at Bernard Levin until they are red in the face, but the sad fact is that very few people will be listening to them.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 252)



ACROSS
1 Confused noise (6)
5 Scattered (6)
8 South Korea (3)
9 Japanese religion (6)
10 Declare (6)
11 Unconfined (4)
12 Ancient Anatolians (8)
14 Games winner (6,7)
17 Pardons (8)
19 Competent (4)
21 Raw recruit (6)
23 Armpit (6)
24 Jocular person (3)
25 Conditions (6)
26 Ineffective man (6)

DOWN
2 Precursor (5)
3 W German assembly (9)
4 Fellow member (7)
5 Apron (5)
6 Pole (3)
7 Fetes champetres painter (7)
13 Social separation (9)
15 Put right (4,3)
16 Treat haughtily (7)
18 Inspects (5)
20 Light purple (5)
22 Soldier's equipment (3)

SOLUTION TO No 251
ACROSS: 1 Pass up 4 Tickle 7 Tube 8 Waxworks 9 High tech 12 Ink 15 Rouble 16 Avesta 17 Wit 19 Slip road 24 Jerry can 25 Stow 26 Steady 27 Ararat
DOWN: 1 Pate 2 Sobriquet 3 Pewit 4 Toxic 5 Coot 6 Liken 10 Holds 11 Hover 12 Instanter 13 Khan 14 Brow 18 Inert 20 Lucky 21 Punch 22 Proa 23 Twit

Alan Hamilton talks to Russian author Alexander Zinoviev, who would "sell Cuba and buy bread"

The gloomy logic of an accidental dissident

Alexander Zinoviev, chubby and bouncy, his arms chopping the air in search of a homely Russian simile about tigers or snakes, thoughts struggling behind large dark eyes to find expression in a foreign tongue, recoils into his chair at the mention of Alexander Solzhenitsyn.

"I am not," declares Zinoviev with heavily accented vigour, "a dissident".

Nevertheless he shares with Solzhenitsyn the fate of having been torn from the roots of his motherland and banished to the misery of western creature comfort. The former distinguished professor of logic at Moscow University incurred the wrath of the Soviet authorities with the publication, in 1976, of his satirical novel *The Yawning Heights*. He is visiting London this week from his adopted home in Munich for the English publication of his latest work, *The Reality of Communism*.*

It is in the nature of the communist system to punish its own kind more severely than its enemies, says Zinoviev. "The West is a punishment to me. Unlike so many Soviet emigrants who claim to have been victims, I never regarded the Soviet Union as a prison. Yet I have damaged the Soviet system with my books much more than the system has damaged me."

Whether *The Reality of Communism* will cause leading members of the Politburo to defenestrate themselves from the upper storeys of the Kremlin is open to doubt, but it will act as a severe depressant to any westerner who cherishes the fond hope that the nature and course of communist society can be changed by pressure from without.

"In its view of the Soviet Union, the West does not take proper account of ideology. They think that the ideology is weak, and that the people do not believe in it. But it is very strong, and influences the behaviour of the people. It is not necessary for the people to believe it, only to accept it, and this they do. Nearly one quarter of the Soviet population depend for their living on a job somewhere in the state machinery."

Zinoviev insists that his latest work is not a debate on whether communism is a good or bad thing, but a scientific analysis of the fact that communism has existed, does exist, and will continue to exist until the final global conflict between communism and capitalism, which he regards as inevitable, although not necessarily tomorrow.

He presents communism as a huge self-propelled monolith whose course cannot be altered, least of all by communist political leaders, except over many decades or even centuries. The apparatus is too large, too entrenched throughout all strata of society, to be controlled by mere men.

Thus, from his text: "The attempt to rule over the whole world is a schizophrenic idea of vain communist leaders only because the tendency to world-wide rule has an objective existence in the social organism itself. The Soviet Union has already acquired such a momentum of inertia in this direction that only a world catastrophe is capable of stopping it."

Bouncing energetically in the safety of his London armchair, he illustrates by example. "It is ridiculous and damaging for the Russians to be anywhere in Africa, or the Caribbean, or Central America. It is expensive and brings them no profit. But in Moscow there are large departments dealing with Soviet presence in these places, and those departments provide jobs, and promotions, and medals. The administrative machinery exists, so the Russian presence abroad is a fact.

"If I were Soviet leader I would sell Cuba to the Americans, and with the money I would buy computers and bread. It is expensive nonsense to support Cuba. There is no good reason."

But because it has the apparatus and the experience, it is absurd to expect anything else from the Soviet government. Expansion and hegemony are programmed into the machine, and they will not be erased by mere practical common sense alone.

Again from the text: "In spite of the fact that many people in the West talk and write a lot about opposition in the Soviet Union, its role within the country is fairly pitiful and futureless."

And from the armchair: "Many people in the West supported the dissident movement, believing they could bring about change in the Soviet Union. They failed utterly; all they did was to provide the Soviet government and the KGB with valuable experience in dealing with dissidents."

Zinoviev has been formulating his theories on the nature of communist society since his hungry and oppressed boyhood under Stalin, when his mother worked 14 hours a day in the fields of a collective farm. His first night in a proper bed, and his first square meal, he says, were in his first night in the Lubyanka prison.

But surely the nature of communism *can* be changed. Did not Khrushchev effect radical change after the death of Stalin? Such a revolution, says Zinoviev, can happen only once. Even then it did not alter the fundamental nature of society, nor greatly touch the life of the average Soviet citizen, although he concedes that the political climate is more liberal. Stalin would not have deported Zinoviev; he would have shot him.




Alexander Zinoviev

But liberalism has strict limits within communism. "Communism with a human face is a nonsense, as much a nonsense as capitalism without profit."

Nor does the ex-professor believe in the theory of osmosis, that the positive elements of communism and capitalism will seep in both directions through the Iron Curtain, and that some Utopian society will be born from the best features of each. "To have the positive elements you must also have the negative elements. In the Soviet Union you have cheap housing and a guaranteed job. But you also have bad housing and stupendous inefficiency; you cannot have one without the other."

Unlike *The Yawning Heights*, Zinoviev's latest book has been written with what might be reasonably supposed to be the added benefit of a detached view of his own country from the West. But his views have changed little since his enforced emigration seven years ago.

"The West is very much as I expected it to be. But I have learned a few things which have slightly altered my perception. For example, in the Soviet Union I was conscious that the state wasted a huge percentage of its natural and human resources. Now I find that western countries are just as bad."

Still, he will admit to a ray of optimism about the West, almost the only sunbeam to shine from this cheerfully gloomy man. "For the time being at least, the West has a promising future; western society is so dynamic and creative."

He rises dynamically from his chair, and pumps the proffered hand of farewell warmly and with passion, the 61-year-old face simultaneously beaming with the enthusiasm of conversation and heavy with the dolour of past cares and future shocks. Every inch a Russian.

*The Reality of Communism, *by Alexander Zinoviev; Victor Gollancz, £12.95.*

BOOKS

Fay Weldon's new novel
Feminist fable

The Life and Loves of a She-Devil
By Fay Weldon

(Hodder & Stoughton, £8.95)

Danger. Woman At Work. Fay Weldon's ninth novel, her best since *Praxis*, is a *tour de force*: a macabre, fast-moving moral fable. The whirligig of time brings in its revenges – fantastical, frightening, diabolically funny – for marital infidelity.

It is as if a cartoon character from James Thurber's *Men, Women and Dogs* – "That's My First Wife Up There", say, or "Yoo-hoo, It's Me And The Ape Man" – had broken free from her restraining caption to collaborate with "Martha", Jill Tweedie's *Fainthearted Feminist*, on a Grimm edition of Holy Writ. Eye for eye, tooth for tooth, Mrs Weldon's precise, distinctive prose packs a Scriptural punch. But "God's ways are far too mysterious for me to put up with them any more." It is only fair to warn you that "it's every woman for herself".

Hate, with its attendant energy in revenge, is a light to lighten the darkness of a woman scorned. Fanned by Fay Weldon's gentle, relentless hand, the fires of Hell itself inflame and illumine Ruth, six feet two inches tall and clumsy; patient and practical; wife and mother turned "*She-devil*, n. Malignant woman ... *with the violence*, desperation, cleverness or other qualities attributed to the Devil" *(OED)*. She does so, naturally, in dutiful, desperate response to her adulterous husband's self-justifying declaration that she is a she-devil already, not a woman at all: "I see you at last as you really are."



A recent photograph of Fay Weldon by Jerry Bauer

Stop me if you have heard that one before, Dearly Beloved. But pin a rose on Mrs Weldon. Undeviatingly feminine, deviantly feminist, her text this morning is a double jeopardy: truth revealed in fire and brimstone, wormwood and gall. All women are equal in their inequality with men, and suffer injustice, especially in marriage. But some women are more equal than others; and therefore more equal to their lot.

Like Mary Fisher. Mary Fisher is "small and pretty and delicately formed, prone to fainting and weeping and sleeping with men while pretending that she doesn't." Mary Fisher spent twelve hundred dollars and fifty cents on shoes for her size 4 feet last year; and could afford to, because she writes romantic novels "which sell by the hundred thousand in glittery pink and gold covers", and makes a *fortune*. Mary Fisher "tells lies to herself and to the world." Ruth can forgive Mary Fisher many things, but not the novels. She loves her husband and she hates Mary Fisher, the Other Woman in the Eternal Triangle.

What is sauce for the gander, sisters, is poison for the goose. Clever, patient, practical Mrs Weldon is here to help you not to be a goose-girl. In a succession of helping, interfering roles, taking practical, sensible advantage of a beautifully manufactured cast of secondary characters, Ruth takes Mary Fisher to the cleaners, her erring spouse to professional, financial, and emotional ruin, and herself – in *appalling surgical parody of pantomime* Transformation Scenes – to Born-Again Beauty: complete physical reconstruction: smaller, prettier, more *delicately formed*. *(Top-to-toe* reincarnation begins – one by one – with your teeth.)

Move over, Jehovah. Here is not so much feminist heresy as *blasphemy*: Everywoman's Guide to Genesis; Salvation, for Girls of Slender Means; and practical, sensible advice. Nearly 20 years on from *The Fat Woman's Joke*, her first novel, Fay Weldon is still smashing rose-coloured spectacles left and right.

Her work has been attributed to and largely appropriated by contemporary feminism; but it is neither fair nor appropriate thus to corset her achievement. The "feminist novel", a self-restricting, artistically second-rate reflection of sexual, social, and political preoccupations in (roughly) the 1970s, did not sustain such direction as it had; still less develop as a literary genre. It now seems stranded: washed up somewhere between whinge and scream. Emily Prager's stories – unreconstructed, outrageous, original – are a new American register, but she is more devilish than feminish. So is Fay Weldon: an English species no less deadly, more subtle, and – *sub specie aeternitatis* – probably more enduring.

Her art is what it was in the beginning and, if we are lucky, ever shall be: "a comic turn, *turned serious*". Less obviously, she edges close to a magic circle more potent than mere feminist – even adult – fiction.

Fairy tales are fixed stars above burnt-out galaxies of literary fashion and hype. Almost free from the constraints of time and place, full of strange oaths, powerful simplicities, and stark, old-fashioned moral contrasts, they are, perhaps, our secular substitutes for medieval Bestiaries and Books of Hours: stylized stories and litanies ritually rehearsed in texts gilded and decorated in primary colours; margins aswarm with grotesqueries both fanciful and recognizable; fabulous, in the proper sense. *The Life and Loves of A She-Devil* is only a long spoon away from classic fable.

Gay Firth



On the left the title-page of Swallowdale: on the right Arthur Ransome in 1953



Fiona MacCarthy reviews the biography of the grand old bore of hearty children's books about Titty and Roger and the rest of the team

The stormy seas under Swallows and Amazons

The Life of Arthur Ransome
By Hugh Brogan

(Cape, £10.95)

For someone who so desperately cultivated dullness, the peculiar English dullness of the cultured country life – the symbols of which are the book and pipe and fishing rod – Arthur Ransome had a quite unjustly highly-coloured life. Not just two tempestuous marriages, a law-suit rife with melodrama (Lord Alfred Douglas v Ransome and Others), but also a ringside view of the Russian revolution, hardly the most restful évènement of the century, which he reported for the *Daily News*. He himself saw the huge irony:

People interested in revolutions and revolutionaries will be shocked at my not being a revolutionary, and will not understand how one with a front seat at a revolution could be always thinking of books, and most of all, books for children.

Quite.

Arthur Ransome, whose books for children in the end brought fame and fortune (though less fortune than this fatefully discontented author felt had been his due), wrote his *Autobiography*, which was brought out posthumously in 1976. Now here is Hugh Brogan with a large new life of Ransome, published this week, centenary of Arthur Ransome's birth. *If we have Ransome on Ransome do* we really need Hugh Brogan? This is an obvious question and extremely quick to answer. Both are quite essential. Hugh Brogan, a historian, throws light on many obscure areas of Ransome's narrative, in particular the Russian years, in which Ransome's Bolshevik fervour became, for the British, an *embarrassment*. Also Brogan can stand back, admitting Ransome could be maddening, yet seeing in the least alluring of his traits, the terrible obtuseness of his ways *with other people (who else but* Arthur Ransome, writing to his mistress, would tell her "I miss your ugly mug", especially when the mistress was fairly far from beautiful?), the *symptoms of the singlemindedness*, almost the innocence, of the best of Ransome's writing. With a professional biographer's perception, without forcing things at all, he finds the pattern of the life.

To this present rather harder-headed generation one of the most interesting aspects of the story, which Brogan brings out well, is the dedication with which young would-be writers of that early period approached what they emphatically thought of as their craft. Ransome's seriousness in setting up his own *régime of "writing and reading*, reading and writing" reminds one poignantly of the struggles of George Orwell (that other leading literary figure of the month) in teaching *himself mechanics of composition*. Ransome's style was from the start more facile than George Orwell's, just as he took revolutions more lightly. This was almost his undoing. For example, *sent to write a guide book to* St Petersburg, the sort of assignment he accepted by the dozen in his early years of writing, he composed 1,200 words on only his second day there, which even by modern standards is going rather fast.

One sees why the quiet life so constantly evaded him. The image of *the Lakes*, remembered from his childhood visits with a pleasure and intensity which in later life took on an almost mystic meaning, was not totally compatible with the need to *earn a living in the literary London* of the early 1900s, selling his work around the vaguely literary magazines which came and went in such convenient profusion. He enjoyed Bohemian *life*, for as well as the querulous and melancholy streaks in Arthur Ransome's character, he could also be rumbustious and friendly. Brogan's Bohemian chapter, quoting at length from *Stephana Stevens*, a writer friend of Ransome's who put him in novel as the "bombastic, brutal and bouncing" Matravers, is fascinating reading. Miss Stevens emphasizes the *shagginess* of Ransome: "the shagginess was not so much due to hairiness, for his face was smooth, except for an untidy and somewhat underdeveloped moustache, as to a *general impression* conveyed by his personality. Possibly his aura was shaggy." Literary shagginess: one still knows what she means exactly. Was this the genesis of a whole literary type?

Ransome fits in that particularly hale, and shaggy, era between the writers of the fin-de-siècle and the Georgians. He was, if not a simple-*lifer, certainly an open-roader*, even purchasing a donkey cart to prove it, and he liked nights out in tents with very masculine companions. He found women very difficult. Or did he *create their problems*? It seems women were the major hazard in his life, looming darkly like bad spirits in the folk tales Ransome so much loved. The women were often *especially* large ones. His second wife Evgenia, Trotsky's secretary (a typically inept choice of Arthur Ransome's, involving him in flights across the frontiers with forged passports) was *even known* around Petrograd as "the big girl", although her feet were strangely – perhaps sinisterly – small. But Ransome's first wife Ivy was in her way still more formidable, quite *inclined to call her husband to her bed* at breakfast-time to watch her tip a plate of poached eggs onto her head, in a vain attempt to introduce him to some of the dramatic possibilities of life.

For in the end of course he did approach quite near the perfect dullness which he had for all those years been craving (as I know to my cost, my *memories of reading Swallows and Amazons* being the most deadeningly tedious of my childhood). But Hugh Brogan's fine account of the route by which he got *there is not dull by any means*. A considerable feat.

Rabbit run as reviewer

Hugging the Shore
Essays and Criticism
By John Updike

(Andre Deutsch, £21)

The larger part of the readership for this collection will no doubt be composed of those who admire John Updike's novels, but such readers may well be *disappointed. In these acres of* patient review work (most of it written over the last seven or eight years), there is rarely any indication of the larger writer coolly looking on. It is not simply that his tone as a critic is quite different from that as a novelist – very few writers need, or even want, a single voice – *but rather that he seems* actively to have exorcized the novelist in order to become the attentive interpreter of other people's books. This is an *aspect of his professionalism, in* getting on with the work at hand, but such modesty may be inappropriate on those occasions when the subjects of his essays are *much less interesting* than himself.

There are a few small clues, however, which might prompt an uninformed reader to believe *that the author of these* occasional pieces is more than an inhabitant of America's equivalent of Grub Street. *Updike retains a quality of* willed impersonality, observing and reporting on what he has observed, never allowing his character to intrude in the frantic manner of those whose only "creative" outlet is journalism. Some brief reflections on his own work are reprinted as an appendix only, under the studiously neutral heading of "On One's Own Ouevre". And the same reader might guess at this other career when faced with Updike's interest in the financial and practical details of a writer's life – the relationship with publishers (there are some harsh criticisms here of the appearance and typography of certain books) and with an audience. Only a reviewer with other irons in the fire would declare that, "A writer with a democratic public for a patron must hope that he will in his work line up with enough people's notion of what is entertaining and informative to make that work pay." This is true enough, but it raises the question of which audience Updike himself wishes to "line up with".

Whatever it is, he seems quite at home with it. His tone is elegant but easy, with an urbanity which is characteristic *of the American magazine*, the *New Yorker*, for which he worked during a short period and from which the largest number of these reviews have been taken. *It is the voice of* metropolitan authority, in which the dissection of authors quite different from himself is performed with a kind of good-humoured competence. He does not wound, although with novelists like William Burroughs and Gunter Grass he may occasionally sting; generally he soothes, he consoles, he expounds. The most he will allow himself in the way of negative comment is the occasional note of arch superiority – "Got that?" he writes of a peculiarly inane piece of *German prose*, in the style of those brief comments which *New Yorker* journalists append to extracts taken from other, less literate, journals. This tone *of easy superiority* can sometimes be grating, primarily because it is symptomatic of a culture in its *imperial phase* – with his essays on European, South American and Oriental fiction (let alone from "The World Called Third"), we have an American confidence which can treat the whole world as a suitable province for its judgments.

But it is difficult to elicit any general statements from a book of occasional pieces which precludes any grand intent; *there are times when he will use* a magniloquent cliché – "Bellow believes in the soul; this is one of his links with the ancients, with the great books" – *but ornate generalizations* are almost unavoidable in anyone who appears in print as often as Updike does. He is, in that sense, a reviewer rather than a *critic* – although he deals justly and carefully with every writer he confronts, one would be hard pressed to find any coherent or original principles informing this collection. As a result, not everything he writes is very interesting when taken outside the confines of a particular publication date. That is one reason *why it seems odd* that these reviews should be published in collected form. Updike is fair, exact and lucid but such qualities are not seen at their best when extended over 900 pages, and they may give the *misleading impression* that they are the only virtues which he possesses as a writer.

But this is not too severe a judgment, and there are good things in these pages when Updike's *irony* and *power of* perception break above the gentle undulations of his prose. He writes of the Boswell industry at Yale University, for example, that "The academic literature mill, having ground *all* the grain *it can find*, will grind chaff rather than shut down"; as one would expect, he is an astute reader of fiction, and there are some true appreciations here of Iris Murdoch and Barbara Pym (better than *most* they receive from their compatriots). The overall impression is of a sane and judicious admirer of the best; it is not so uncommon a gift, however, that one is not grateful for the fact that he is a novelist rather than a journalist.

Peter Ackroyd

Fiction of the week
To teach the young idea . . .

The Cannibal Galaxy
By Cynthia Ozick

(Secker & Warburg, £7.95)

The Far Side of Victory
By Joanne Greenberg

(Gollancz, £8.95)

Joseph Brill, Principal of the Edmund Fleg Primary School, is a formidable elf of a man, a tyrant to his staff but not to the children *whose minds* are being expensively moulded according to the tenets of the Dual Curriculum – a modestly innovative blend of religious and *secular knowledge* which appeals to the Jewish doctors whose children keep the Edmund Fleg afloat.

Brill dislikes his pupils' parents. The men buy themselves new yachts instead of donating labs to the Edmund Fleg, while their wives protest too much on behalf of their offspring. *Brill* suspects their anger is stimulated largely by the mammary gland. Not that he is opposed to the maternal instinct. Although still a bachelor at *58*, his interest in procreation is not entirely academic. His one remaining ambition is to rear a prodigy – his own child, if absolutely necessary.

Then the improbable happens: Hester Lilt enrols her child Beulah at the Edmund Fleg. Brill has seen the woman on *television*, *heard* her described – with awe – as an *imagistic linguistic logician*. He has no idea what the phrase means, and is little the wiser for a trip to the local library. With titles like *Metaphor as Exegesis*, *it is no wonder the epistemologist's* books leave the Principal feeling weak. But ecstatic, too, for surely the child of such a luminary must be the prodigy *he has been seeking*.

The prospect is entrancing. In fact, Brill becomes infatuated with mother as well as daughter Lilt. Alas, his ambitions founder, on Beulah's irremediable mediocrity and her mother's unyielding *indifference* to his overtures. It is the professional failure which causes the Principal greater distress.

Years later, retired in Florida, Brill is still complaining that Hester Lilt "waylaid and plundered" his life. He has his own child now, whose mother is everything Hester was not: young, attractive and, above all, normal. But the boy's formidable intellectual gifts turn out to be those of the pedant, and in the end the backward Beulah *outshines them all*.

The Cannibal Galaxy (a reference to astronomical entities whose treatment of smaller brother galaxies is presumably *meant to parallel Hester's* devouring of Brill) is very much the sort of book publishers tend to push out in January, when no one expects to sell books *anyway. After all*, what else could you do with a writer described as serious and interesting by *The New Statesman*? But don't be put off. Cynthia Ozick *is a literary writer, true*, and a mite fantastical for my taste. But her manipulation of words and bizarrely applied erudition make her a force to be reckoned with.

So too is Joanna Greenberg. Perhaps better known as Hannah Green, the pellucid penname she adopted for her first novel *I Never Promised You A Rose Garden*, Miss Greenberg is a *professional* story teller of the old school, who believes in putting plausible characters into interesting situations and letting them get on with it. *The Far Side of Victory* begins with a feckless young charmer lying in hospital, after a car crash in which he has caused the death of five people. Thanks to his father's *skilful manipulation* of the legal system, Eric Gordon escapes with a suspended sentence, and is free to resume his undemanding life-style.

But he chooses not to, settling instead in the town where the accident occurred, and taking a job in the city engineering department. He meets up with *the woman whose husband* and children were amongst his victims, and his determination to offer her something to replace what he has destroyed *marks the beginning of an* intriguing, if never entirely convincing, relationship. They get married and enjoy a period of domestic bliss, Colorado style, before the book ends as it began, in violent, senseless tragedy. Or is it senseless? A double-twist dénouement maintains interest, if not to the end, at least to the penultimate paragraph.

John Nicholson

Children: relish in prodigy and wonder

As we have just been firmly reminded, 1984 is the year of Samuel Johnson as well as of That Book, and it behoves even writers about juvenalia to pay admiring respects. For tucked away in the backstairs cupboards of Johnsoniana there is proof enough that this majestic pragmatist took a properly *sympathetic view of children's* reading. Like one or two enlightened people today, he saw that enjoyment was the *sine qua non* in the making of readers – and, despite offence given to omnipresent utilitarians, he also recognized that enjoyment came from the child's relish for prodigies and wonders and that *children's* books could do worse than feed that pleasure.

He lived in simple times however. It was easy enough to distinguish the virtues of Jack the Giant-Killer from those of Timothy Teachum *when* few alternative heroes were on offer, and when nobody cared much anyway. Would the good man be so sanguine about the "superfoetation of modern books" when confronted with the 3449 new *children's books* produced in 1983 – and with a critical *response* that varies from the sycophantic to the bilious (like that scheme to exclude Tintin and Asterix from public libraries).

Nevertheless, it was a pleasure to hear Jane Gardam (who is one of today's *most* felicitous writers for children) reassert that Johnsonian criteria when she awarded the £3,000 Whitbread Prize to a book written solely to evoke pleasure: Roald Dahl's *The Witches* (Cape, £6.50) – and she might well have coupled to Mr Dahl's name that of his illustrator, Quentin Blake, whose frantic draughtsmanship – so apparently careless, so actually precise – is emblematic of all that is meant *by* uninhibited enjoyment.

Quentin Blake's own Nursery Rhyme Book (*Cape*, £4.95) is *one certain* good among a host of overpraised, self-absorbed picture books that appeared in 1983. If you bundle it up with entertainments like William Steig's tale of a mouse-dentist, **De Soto** (*Andersen Press, £4.95*) or Bob Wilson's comic strip **Stanley Bagshaw and the Twenty-Two Ton Whale**, in the metre of "Sam and His Musket" (*Hamish Hamilton £4.75; Puffin £1.25*) and if you set them beside Anthony Browne's **Gorilla** (*MacRae, £4.95*), which won the £1,000 Kurt Maschler prize, you will see the gulf that is fixed between natural comedy and our preoccupation with heavy significance. *Mr Browne* is a clever, highly-talented painter, who is very good at *trompe-l'oeil* gorillas and pastiche Mervyn Peake, but despite one stunning drawing of *a little girl nervously* addressing her frigid (single) papa his prizewinning picture book is an artificial affair, ponderous in design and with a rigged story.

Indeed, the rigging of children's stories for *ulterior ends* probably called forth Johnson's *famous objection* that "babies do not want to read about babies", but the practice predominates still. (After all, it's easier to do, as Johnson himself found out. His own moral tales for children are, predictably, a *disaster*.) Nowadays we have learnt to hide the most obtrusive patterning under a gloss of realist bravado or flip humour. Even so, it is depressing to see the insouciance with which books like *Gorilla* are greeted; or books like Bernard Ashley's **Your Guess Is as Good as Mine** (*MacRae, £3.50*), a novelette for seven-year-olds about a boy being picked up by a car-driver of dubious intentions, or Linda Hoy's **The Damned** (*Bodley Head, £4.50*), a jolly romp for adolescents about strife between factions in the anti-nuclear industry.



Dickery, dickery, dare, the pig flew up in the air, from Quentin Blake's Nursery Rhyme Book (Cape, £4.95)

However well-meaning such works, their mechanism creaks beside *the natural ease of* the gifted storyteller. It may not have been a very good year for prodigies and wonders, apart from the virtuoso drama of Terry Jones and Michael Foreman in **The Saga of Erik the Viking** *(Pavilion, £6.95)* – and why wasn't *that* short-listed for the Maschler prize?), nevertheless realistic fiction hasn't been all sombre. Tim Kennemore and Jan Mark have both produced volumes of witty short stories: **Here Tomorrow, Gone Today** *(Faber, £5.50)* by the one, **Feet** *(Kestrel, £4.95)* by the other, and the arrival of several of their earlier books in paperback confirms their reputation for sharp, comic observation, set down without the offstage sound of grinding axes.

Most encouraging of all this year, perhaps, are two quasi historical romances: Rosemary Sutcliff's star-struck account of **Bonnie Dundee** *(Bodley Head, £6.95)* and Joan Aiken's richly idiosyncratic adventure stroy **Bridle the Wind** *(Cape, £6.95)*. What particularly distinguishes these tales is the way in which they give the story its head. (Contrast Barbara Willard's növel about the chequered fortunes of a tinker family, **The Queen of the Pharisees' Children** *(MacRae, £6.25)* – where a beautifully-written story is shrunk into a frame too narrow for its theme.)

Miss Sutcliff and Miss Aiken flout the unwritten *rule* that children's books should be short. True, they may not quite fall into the category of *Don Quixote* and *Robinson Crusoe* – those narratives which Samuel Johnson wished longer – but their appearance augurs well for the old traditions of romance.

Brian Alderson

The art of growing old

Sister Age
By M. F. K. Fisher

(Chatto & Windus, £8.95)

Mrs Fisher is in her late *seventies*. I mention this since she herself makes it a point of her new book, *Sister Age*. In her 28th year she decided ultimately to write "an important book about the art of aging". *Inspired* to this ambition by the purchase, in a Zurich junkshop, of a painted leather portrait of one Ursula von Ott, born in 1767, amateurishly executed by her youngest son in 1808. It is, Mrs Fisher notes, an "ugly dark *old* picture", grimly unflattering of its sitter, yet one who is finally impressive to Mrs Fisher, because Ursula's eyes "look with a supreme and confident detachment past all the nonsense of wars, *insects*, *birth* and death, love . . .". Ursula von Ott became Mrs Fisher's personal saint and teacher, and by way of homage, she built up a forty year collection of stories and clippings about old age, boxfuls *assimilated*, *until she felt able to* create the book that had haunted her all her life.

M. F. K. Fisher, an American *of Quaker stock*, is best known for her gastronomical writings (not being a domestic animal these are unknown to me) and contributions to the *New Yorker*. She has also written several volumes of personal recollec*tions about* her *friends and* places which have enchanted her. Also one novel, reviewed last week in these pages. She has been praised by no less a critic than Auden: "I do not know anyone in the Unted States today who writes better prose." A literary judgment which might, perhaps, be viewed as somewhat emphatic and arbitrary. Certainly there is a subdued grace about her prose, *a delicacy of choice in adjective* and imagery, a refined elegance: the overall word is, I think, mandarin. Opinion is inevitably subjective, and I find in *Sister Age* a lack of spice. It is all very gently paced, ladylike in an American way. It does not compel attention, nor make the mind leap with delight since it offers no surprises. One waits for revelations which do not come. To describe it as banal would be to overstate the matter, *yet what does this teach, inform*, communicate about age?

Slivers of autobiography interlink with *semi-fictional* chapters about the aged, vignettes really. An old man selling Bibles provokes tears in the twelve year old author to be because he picks a rose as he leaves. There are three supernatural tales, one which does light up as a man in his sixties falls in love for the first time in his life (although married) with a woman in her forties. We have the inevitable comparison between old people and old houses. I think it is the prettiness of the scene Mrs Fisher unfolds which irritates my reality and imagination. There is too much self-consciousness, a prevailing patronizing generalization, which I feel to be American, and thereby *totally* alien to the hardier English or European mind.

A concluding chapter is in effect a gentle lecture about the "scary" potentials *of aging* which strikes the mind as awfully out of date. It must be, surely, the American syndrome about age which foxes Mrs Fisher's vision. The English I feel, manage this matter of *lifespan* rather better. According to their circumstances, the English (and European) on reaching Mrs Fisher's nadir of the sixties decade, build fantastic houses, create magnificent gardens, write or paint master*pieces* and fall in love, which, *if* eccentric, appears to be a healthier attitude to age which is a sum of years to be healthily ignored. I am tempted to remind Mrs Fisher of Claudio Abbado's recent reply to a *Times* interviewer when questioned about his age. "Age does not count", stated Abbado: "What counts is passion and liking what one does." Quite a corrective to Mrs Fisher's saint, *Ursula von Ott*, whose detachment from life so attracted her, and which inspired this well-meaning yet slushy, if fairly well-written sentimental volume.

Kay Dick



THE TIMES DIARY

Red's black and white

As a subject for its annual competition, the Association of Fashion, Advertising and Editorial Photographers has asked photography students to produce "a set of three black-and-white pictures that illustrate the mistrust that exists between police and ethnic minority groups in urban Britain". The competition task was set up by Red Saunders, a freelance photographer. A spokesman for the association admitted that there has been a reaction from one or two of the colleges, and that some of the entries had obviously been posed. Asked to comment, Deputy Assistant Commissioner Richard Wells of Scotland Yard said, "*De nihilo nihilum*" or, as King Lear said, "Nothing shall come of nothing".

Laboured joke

Neil Kinnock is revealing a talent for excruciating puns in franglais. Told about the hijack of the lorry drivers and their cargo of British lamb just before his visit to Paris last week, he remarked, "It's viande a joke". I hope he forgot to tell that one to President Meaterrand.

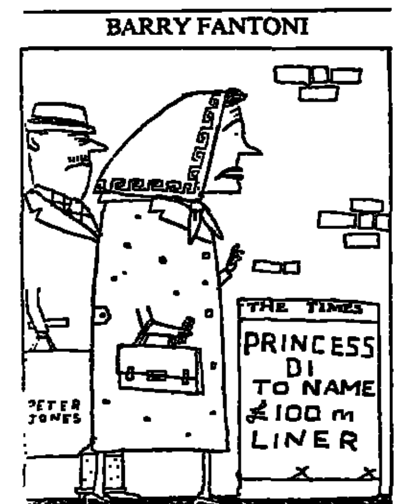
Short-tempered

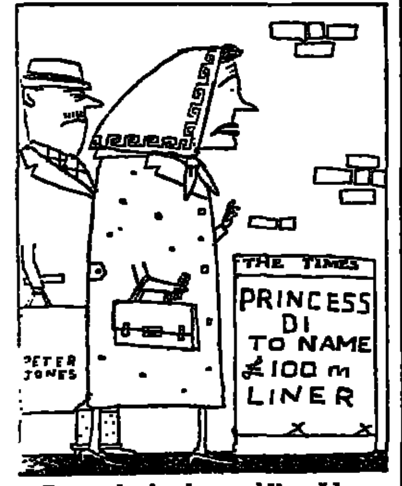
Passengers on the 13.10 London–Edinburgh shuttle on Monday had good cause to curse the ground staff at Edinburgh, who cleared only a 70ft-wide strip of snow from the runway. The captain did not try to land and flew to Manchester instead. Passengers were given the choice of flying back to London, staying overnight in Manchester or taking the train to Scotland. Those who went by train arrived at Waverley station at 5 am, having been held up by the weather. Pilots of smaller planes took their chances at Edinburgh, but as soon as there was a break in the traffic the runway was swept again, this time to clear its full 110 feet.

Misadventure

The Biko Inquest – a new play by Jon Blair and Norman Fenton, based on transcripts of the actual inquest into the death of the black South African activist – opens at the Riverside Studios later this month. Andrew Eaton, the theatre's press officer, was rather surprised when a journalist from a Sunday newspaper asked if it was true that Albert Finney was starring as Biko. Finney, *in fact, is directing the play and* appears as Sidney Kentridge, the Biko family's lawyer.

BARRY FANTONI





"Remembering her wedding, I hope she gets its name right"

False premise

A photograph in the new *AA Guest Houses, Farmhouses and Inns in Britain Guide* purports to be of Gloucester Cathedral, but in fact is Tewkesbury Abbey, 12 miles away. The vicar of Tewkesbury, the Rev Michael Moxon, said that since he was in a forgiving mood, he had decided it was nice to have a picture of the abbey in the guide even if it did appear under false pretences. Anyway, "Everyone knows which is the more beautiful of the two buildings without having to consult the new guide."

Fiddling while . . .

The EEC information service has illustrated its recent listings of forthcoming events with a drawing of a street musician, playing rather dolefully upon a fiddle. This may be a reference to the current state of the Community's finances.

● **Sixty local authority chief executives have just attended a special preview of films made by Video Arts (prop: John Cleese) to help them improve their leadership and managerial skills. Among the titles shown were *Do You Think You Can Manage?* and *You'll Get the Hang of It.***

Natural break

It was an excellent 1983 for Boase Massimi Pollitt: the advertising agency got a full quotation on the Stock Exchange, giving it a market value of £16.23m, picked up *£14m* of new business and, last week, was chosen as agency of the year by *Campaign* magazine.

Not everyone was impressed by the agency's performance, however. A 16-year-old schoolgirl spent a day at BMP as part of a scheme to give pupils exposure to different industries. BMP pulled out all the stops, showing her the work of each department and how advertisements were developed from conception to completion. At the end of the day, the chairman, Martin Boase, asked what aspect appealed to her most. "Lunch", she said.

PHS

Let Temple Bar rest in peace

by Gavin Stamp

The public inquiry now examining the plan to reerect Temple Bar in the churchyard just north of St Paul's Cathedral promises to be the penultimate act in London's longest-running conservation farce, for attempts have been made to repatriate it for more than 60 years. The present proposal is the cherished project of Sir Hugh Wontner's Temple Bar Trust. But the inquiry is necessary as the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings and other responsible bodies consider that St Paul's Churchyard is quite the wrong site for the Bar and that, perhaps, it is best left where it is – in a field in Hertfordshire.

Temple Bar was the ceremonial gateway which stood where Fleet Street meets the Strand, dividing the City of London from Westminster. It was built in 1670-72 by Edward Marshall and Thomas Knight, masons, to replace an earlier structure. Possibly, but possibly not, it was designed by Wren; no matter. It is a handsome and rumbustious classical design surmounted with spikes, once adorned with the heads of traitors and Jacobites. In 1858 the Bar was condemned by the Metropolitan Board of Works as an obstruction to traffic, but it was not removed until the Strand was widened in 1878.

Its stones were numbered and deposited on a vacant lot off Farringdon Street. In 1888 they were bought and rescued by Sir Henry Bruce Meux, who took them to his estate at Theobalds Park in Hertfordshire. Here, at his own expense – £12,000 – he reerected them and added flanking wings to make Temple Bar into a garden pavilion.

One of the first to propose bringing Temple Bar back to London seems to have been Lord Knutsford in 1923, but the Society for the Preservation of Ancient Buildings opposed the idea and took the view that "a building once demolished loses its fundamental interest."

Projects to rebuild Temple Bar gathered momentum after the Second World War, with the City suddenly conscious of the architectural heritage it had done its best to destroy before the Blitz.

In 1973 Sir Hugh Wontner, then Lord Mayor of London, proposed rebuilding Temple Bar next to St Clement Danes. In 1977, he launched the Temple Bar Trust which, thanks to Sir Ian Gilmour, now owns the structure standing in Theobalds Park.

The estimated cost of restoring and rebuilding Temple Bar is now at least £1m. Wontner has raised money in Britain and America, and £500,000 of government money is on offer providing an equal sum can be raised privately.

With so much financial goodwill it may seem churlish to question the validity of the project, but it may not be in the best interests either of London or of Temple Bar. The site being considered is the one first proposed by that disastrous planner, the late Lord Holford, who did so much to damage the surroundings of St Paul's. Even if Temple Bar was designed by Wren, as Professor Kerry Downes now thinks, that is no reason to suppose it would look right next to the monumental north wall of his great cathedral. The Temple Bar was not originally a free-standing structure but abutted on to ordinary houses either side. It was part of that rich pattern of narrow City streets that planners and developers have done their best to sweep away. If it is to be reerected, it should be between buildings of the right scale.

What is depressing is that money can so easily be raised for so essentially redundant a project when other great historic buildings need money desperately.

At a time of financial stringency it does seem irresponsible to spend half a million pounds of taxpayers' money to beautify the wealthy City of London. It is all too typical of the sentimentality of City business interests to be concerned about Temple Bar, which still exists, when so much of the old fabric of the City has been destroyed since 1945. Is it that the City is trying to salve its conscience?

Rebuilding Temple Bar will only damage its stone further. Why not spend about £50,000 on restoring it where it is and spend the rest of the money on buildings that really need it? I would suggest restoring the sad ruin of Christ Church, Newgate Street, by Wren. It was half-demolished by the City Corporation for a slip road only a decade ago. That is how much the City really cares.

Norman Lebrecht on PLR's demolition of some publishing preconceptions

Best-read but not top sellers



Archer: giving his £5,000 to help spastic writers



Cartland: just failed to make the maximum



Aldiss: "High time the libraries paid me"



Brophy: only £240 but will continue campaigning



Gittings: "A principle well worth fighting for"

The first Public Lending Rights accounts issued in the past few days to the 7,700 authors registered under the scheme contain secrets far more intriguing than the amounts accruing to one celebrity or another.

Systematically analysed, the PLR register has the makings of becoming the most accurate indicator available of what we really read, as distinct from the bestsellers we queue to buy. None of the current top dozen hardbacks, for example, is likely (or even intended) to be read from cover to cover: six are reference tools, three are coffee-table adornments, two are sporting books and the twelfth is an adjunct to an ephemeral television series. None, it may be fairly assumed from the patterns shown by the first PLR statements, will be among this year's most frequently lent titles. On the other hand, a title that is borrowed from public libraries 20,000 times in a year will probably have been thoroughly read.

The registrar of PLR, Mr John Sumsion, intends to publish an assessment of public reading tastes based on borrowing figures. Meanwhile he welcomes researchers to his office at Stockton-on-Tees to draw their own conclusions from the assembled statistics. The only particular he will withhold is the amount earned by individual writers.

Most authors I have consulted have been surprised by the amounts they received and by discovering the relative popularity of different books. In financial terms, 46 writers qualify for the maximum payment of £5,000 (at 1.02p per borrowing) indicating that their books were borrowed more than half a million times between July 1982 and June of last year. The largest segment, 3,878 writers, will receive less than £100 in PLR; a further 1,614 will get nothing, having failed to achieve the minimum number of loans.

Surprisingly to some, though not to herself, M. M. Kaye, author of *The Far Pavilions*, was not numbered among the 100 most-borrowed authors. "I earned less than £2,500", she says, "and was pleasantly surprised by that, as I didn't think people would borrow big and heavy books such as mine. In my village library, they love Barbara Cartland."

Miss Cartland herself just failed to earn the maximum. But one who did, Jeffrey Archer, has arranged to donate his £5,000 – not a penny more, not a penny less – to the Spastics Society to subsidize the publication of an anthology by spastic writers (to be published later this year by Hodder and Stoughton). "I have said all along that people who get the top amount don't need it and should not receive it", declares Archer, who was an MP while the PLR Bill struggled its way through Parliament in the 1970s. "The maximum payments should go back into the kitty to benefit people at the bottom of the scale."

Science-fiction writer Brian Aldiss found himself in the top-but-one earnings bracket – the most substantial confirmation yet of his authorial popularity. He was especially encouraged to find that *Helliconia Spring*, the opening book in a projected trilogy, had been borrowed 26,621 times in its first six months, auguring well for its successors. "I'm not giving a penny away, except to the taxman", said Aldiss. "I have worked consistently for a quarter of a century and produced one book a year. I'm an entertainer; it's high time the libraries paid me."

Both novelist Tim Jeal and thriller writer James Tucker (writing as David Craig) were delighted to find that older titles, which had long ceased earning any publisher's royalties, were still borrowed and read consistently. Jeal's prize-winning *Cushing's Crusade*, considered "too literary" to warrant a paperback edition when it appeared in 1974, was borrowed 3,206 times last year. A more recent historical novel, *A marriage of convenience*, registered 23,618 loans.

The novelist Brigid Brophy, however, earned only £240 from her books, £21 less than the national average. "It was *slightly* less than I had expected from 50 separate editions of 20 books that I registered. It shows up what I have always said were serious deficiencies in the system."

Miss Brophy, spearhead of the PLR campaign, continues to volunteer five or six hours a week as PLR expert of the Writers' Guild. She is set on inducing the Government to increase the £2m it has allocated to PLR, *to abolishing the requirement* to register each new edition with a public notary (at a cost of £2 a time) and to changing the rule by which individual editions that earn less than £1 are disqualified from payment. This, she says, works against the veteran professional author whom the scheme was designed to benefit.

Dr Robert Gittings, the biographer of Keats and Hardy, and a professional writer for 30 years, seems a case in point. Of the 20 books he registered, only six scored the minimum number of loans, earning less than £250. "Nonetheless" he said "I am not dissatisfied. The principle of PLR, even if it doesn't bring in much money, was well worth fighting for."

Norman Harris, a sportswriter who registered eight books for PLR, will receive payment only for the one that reached the minimum. His earnings, £15.24, amount to less than the cost of registering all eight titles separately.

The registrar is now thoroughly examining the workings of the scheme. Mr Sumsion believes, however, that the Arts Minister's decision earlier this year to reduce the minimum earning per edition from £5 to £1 had eliminated most injustices, and he sees no need to reform the registration process.

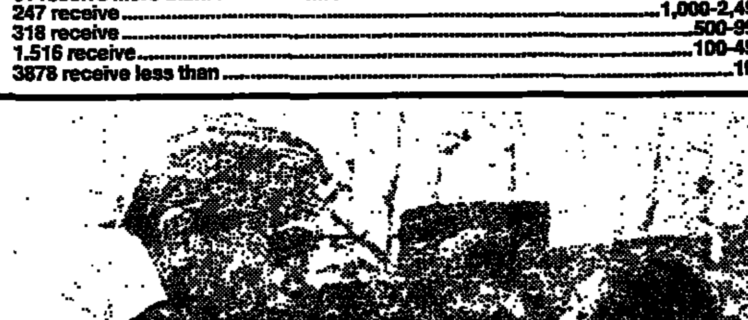
Mr Sumsion is alert to a prevalent worry among authors that borrowing patterns might be manipulated *at the 16 libraries from which the* national figure is calculated. "There has been no rigging on any substantial scale. The computer is programmed to ignore any extreme number of borrowings of a single book at a particular library. Of course, individuals living near one of the sample libraries may have their families borrow a book a few times, and this might affect the payment - but only slightly." Five or six libraries in the sample will be changed later this year, but Sumsion still believes that the carefully chosen group of 16 will give the most accurate reading at the lowest cost.

How the £2m is being shared out

	£
Setting up the register and operating costs	376,000
Payments to local authorities	36,000
Payment to 6,086 authors	1,588,000

The authors' who gets what

46 receive maximum	5,000
81 receive more than	2,500
247 receive	1,000-2,499
318 receive	500-999
1,516 receive	100-499
3878 receive less than	100



Balu, Bintang and the man who came to dinner

Attenborough goes back to nature

Tonight from the Kali Gandaki gorge in Nepal, from Mount St Helens, from Krakatoa and from Yellowstone Park we shall be invited to contemplate *The Building of the Earth*. Then, over the next 12 weeks, we shall be shown the flightless cranefly, filmed within a week of its discovery, the oldest and biggest living organisms, the courtship display of the blue-footed frog, the breeding cycle of the emperor penguin and much more. David Attenborough is back in action, once again inspiring wonder at the beauty and complexity of the world and guilt at our failure to protect it.

It is an irresistible formula. The Living Planet's 12 episodes have been sold to a dozen countries already and look virtually certain to repeat the worldwide success of their predecessor – *Life on Earth*.

The memory of the book of that series still makes publishers go weak at the knees. British and Commonwealth sales reached two million and the total worldwide figure may be as high as four million. Even when the £8 hardback was *selling furiously in* Britain, a second deluxe hardback edition was brought out by Readers' Digest at £12. Attenborough appeared to have invented an economist's nightmare – a product almost entirely lacking in price sensitivity.

Collins and BBC Publications are co-publishers. Attenborough insisted from the first that there should be a fully commercial partner, probably because of the poor distribution record of the BBC operation. For *The Living Planet* they have stocks of 375,000 copies at £12 each, ready for publication early next month.

W. H. Smith, Britain's biggest bookseller, have duly made it their Book of the Month, much to the chagrin of Faber & Faber who are bringing out *The Paper Men*, the new novel from Nobel prizewinner William Golding. "Safe bookselling and safe publishing", muttered one Faber executive bitterly.

But what makes it so safe? The answer must lie in a combination of the formula and the man. And, conveniently, it was the man who *invented the formula*. Attenborough was head of BBC2 when colour was introduced and he determined to come up with an idea which would announce the arrival of "hi-fi" television as thunderously as possible.

He decided that the best thing was to show in glorious colour a selection of the most beautiful things men had ever produced. The result was Kenneth Clarke's *Civilisation*, which set the standard of success for this type of big, glossy television-publishing tie-in.

Jacob Bronowski's *The Ascent of Man* followed and, by this time, Attenborough had returned to programme-making and was working on *Life on Earth*. Niko Tinbergen, the animal behaviourist, compared Attenborough's career move to an evolutionary leap by a successful organism. It made him, mused Tinbergen, unusually well-qualified to understand the problems involved.

But Attenborough tends to play down his own role. There are, he says, *two elements which produce* success: first, you give people the broadest and best possible view of a subject which they had always promised themselves they would find out about and, secondly, there must be a story – a feeling of excitement and curiosity about what happens next.

Viewers would add a third: Attenborough's own intimate and enthusiastic involvement with the material. Few will forget from *Life on Earth* the sight of him whispering to camera from amidst a group of gorillas with whom he then proceeded to exchange embraces.

It is at moments like that when the real mystique behind the marketing takes over. For the truth is that nobody else could do it. Attenborough has identified television as the ideal vehicle for making a vast range of knowledge accessible and, most important of all, coherent. The attempt to see things as a whole has largely been abandoned by laymen and specialists alike, but Attenborough mediates between the two.

With his gorillas and craneflies Attenborough attempts to prove that nature is benign and therefore cherishable. Man must control his population and his ambition to fit in with her plans. The real trick that has now filled the publisher's warehouses to bursting point is that Attenborough has appeared on the scene to tell us where we were going wrong, just when we wanted to hear.

Bryan Appleyard

Ronald Butt

Thatcherism: living for the moment

Some of Mrs Thatcher's best friends, particularly those economists and advisers who, since 1979, have given the most vigorous intellectual support to her campaign against inflation, have just had a nasty shock. *They* now know from the Prime Minister herself something many of them had already come to suspect but which the more idealistic among them still could not quite bring themselves to believe. It is that Mrs Thatcher has no intention of attempting to reform the structure of the public sector and welfare spending; she has no plans for reducing the size of the non-industrial public sector, or even of investigating systematically whether or how it could be done. She intends to rely on growth and efficiency to contain it.

Yet Mrs Thatcher's disinclination to essay structural reform should not cause surprise since she is a politician who, though radical in instinct, is in operation highly pragmatic and obedient to what she regards as feasibility.

Only in the battle against inflation has she put doctrine first and here the conflict between her alleged dogmatism and her Tory critics' pragmatism was an illusory one.

The truth is that Mrs Thatcher's doctrine on the need to control inflation by cuts in public spending and borrowing, and by interest rates, was also the only feasible policy. If the term "doctrinaire" describes someone who is at odds with feasibility in the name of principle, it is a description much more befitting the Gilmourites who (when they were in the Cabinet) campaigned for higher spending that was impossible. It was her anti-inflation policy, not their Keynesianism, that was pragmatic in the given circumstances.

There was no alternative, and she appreciated that the public understood this. So inevitable was the policy for any country not prepared to collapse into a siege economy, that even Socialist France has had to take the same course.

Once all this is understood, the Prime Minister's apparent desertion of the more schematic sort of economic radicalism becomes more comprehensible, whether one likes it or not. It is not that she has gone over to the "wets" (a term which well describes the sheer impracticability of the policy of Mr Francis Pym, Sir Ian Gilmore and Mr Norman St John Stevas); it is that, with the "wet" campaign over and outmoded, Mrs Thatcher reveals herself to be not a structural and doctrinal radical so much as a pragmatist who recognized the right doctrine for the moment.

So where does this leave Mrs Thatcher politically? In some respects, she is more isolated than she has ever been since 1979, and that has its dangers. For one thing, she has lost her close personal advisers who used to provide her with stimulus. The provocative ex-Marxist Sir Alfred Sherman has gone from the radical-right Centre for Policy Studies after a disputation between him and the CPS chairman, ex-Labour Lord (Hugh) Thomas, had virtually erupted into the Prime Minister's drawing-room.

The Prime Minister has also lost (except for the occasional visit) her economic adviser, Professor Alan Waters, who has returned to his economic last. Likewise, she no longer has a politically stimulating head of her policy unit. Once it was Sir John Hoskyns, but he departed to lambast the machinery of government; then it was Mr Ferdinand Mount, who has taken his politically acute mind back to journalism. Their successor, Mr John Redwood, from Rothschilds and a Fellow of All Souls, Oxford, is very clever and understands money. But his political instinct is said to be chilly.

But the Prime Minister's greatest loss is her former Parliamentary Private Secretary, Mr Ian Gow, who was her eyes and ears in the Commons, and was always active there before his promotion to the Government. His successor, Mr Michael Allison, is an upright and a good man, but he is a reserved and rather remote figure, not naturally gregarious, who is not a natural liaison officer.

Overall, relations between the Prime Minister and the rank-and-file have become a little distant. There is a feeling among Tory MPs that the Government has lost its political drive, and that is a sentiment distinct from the discontent of the government-in-exile on the backbenches (that curious amalgam of sacked wets and discontented dropped drys), and from dislike of the rate-capping legislation.

Yet it would be a mistake to conclude from this that the backbenches generally share the present discontent of Mrs Thatcher's radical-right adherents, though some do. The Conservative Party in this Parliament is still an inchoate body with no clear wings or groupings, and no firm collective character. It contains 101 new Members out of 397, who have not yet had time to get to know one another, and whose names and faces remain unknown to the older inhabitants, partly because the Commons has been in recess for three of the six months since the election.

Most of them have not found their feet sufficiently to know what policies they want of the Government. As for the older members, they are still somewhat battle-weary from the fight against inflation, and are glad the worst of it is over. They may be worried about the Government's drift and errors; about unemployment and rate-capping powers. But most of them show little urge to demand that a radical axe be taken to the structure of the 1945-51 welfare state. They want sound anti-inflation policies but there is no widespread demand for the kind of welfare reorganization or changes that might bring the party unpopularity.

A quieter life would not come amiss to most of them. Having seen the Government restore financial rectitude they will be, perhaps, content to hope that the new growth which the Stock Exchange boom is clearly signalling, together with improved efficiency, will be enough to take care of the problems of the public sector. The question, of course, is what happens when the business cycle has run its course; when once again retrenchment is the order of the day and state spending has again to be cut hurriedly and clumsily for lack of clear priorities.

Jonathan Sale

A thin time off the fat of the land

It is a disgrace, the way people fill their faces. It is a scandal, the way their stomachs are over-burdened after meals. I speak as one who knows.

If ever the United Nations needs to ram home the point that the West (or North) overeats at the expense of the East (or South), all it has to do is wheel me out, my massive calorie count on a placard round my neck, *next* to an Asian peasant bearing a note of his subsistence diet. Physically, there will not be much difference; without a shirt, so I am told, I look like a walking Oxfam advertisement. Gastronomically, and metabolically, I do not make sense.

Some folk are fat, whatever they consume; they have my sympathy. Others are thin, whatever disappears down the gullet; we deserve, and certainly receive, no sympathy. Where it goes, we in the second category have no idea. Perhaps in nervous energy or, in my case, just nervous.

By a terrible irony, World Food Day – October 16 – falls on my birthday. My earliest memories of my own and my friends' birthday parties are of receiving two teas; one before and one during the festivities, the idea being that the first would blunt my hunger to prevent me *making an exhibition of myself* during the second. It never worked.

We "thinnies" ought to look like Terry Jones in the latest Monty Python film, portraying the man who eats everything on the menu up to and beyond bursting point. In fact, our ribs look like the operative parts of a xylophone, and the few friends who refrain from remarking on that, go on to state that we should go round medical schools as living, articulated skeletons. Inside *thin* men, there is often a fat man trying to get out.

It is an understatement to say that we do not have anorexia; yet colleagues bumped into (literally) in office corridors recoil and make nasty comments about splinters of bone in their upper arms. Our children, embraced too enthusiastically, back away.

If only we could make a greater impact on the bath*room scales, our* consumption would at once slacken off. It may be that if we went on a crash diet, our weight would stay exactly the same; but this is not an experiment we care to toy with, in case we actually shed a few pounds and are blown away by a winter gust.

So we have second helpings of potatoes, possibly thirds. We finish what is left on our spouse's plates, we are torn between wanting our children to eat all their nourishing food, and hoping they leave it so that it can be spooned our way.

As it happens, I do know what it is like to have a subsistence diet. A Third World organization once invited me to a reception at which a random one third of the guests received a card stating: "Congratulations! You have just won a typical, over-indulgent, three-course, Western-style meal." For them, the organizers provided a slap-up, sit-down lunch.

The other two thirds were handed a card saying: "Tough! All you can have is a bowl of rice, identical to that which millions must survive on." That was my card *and it* brought a mushy mixture, which I wolfed down. I reflected on the unfair chance which had led to all the city gents and Tory MPs at the reception to land, by the luck of the draw, all the three-course cards. Then I went out for my lunch.

Chastened by this experience, I obtained from the Vegetarian Society a socially responsible diet which would be a little more appetising. *Breakfast is grapefruit* salad, lunch includes 2lb of potatoes, supper is a 10oz rice-and-sunflower-seed loaf. Substantial enough in its way – except that this is described as a menu for four people. What will the rest of my family do for food?

As is becoming evident, my heart is in the right place but my stomach is not. Support is needed. Women with weight problems can read *Fat is a Feminist Issue* by Susie Orbach *and never look back*. But where is the companion volume – something like "Thin is a Masculine Trouble"? Such a book would explain, for example, that riding a bicycle has nothing to do with my scarcity of flab, but just gives an even keener appetite.

Fortunately, some progress is being made. Still feeling full from the previous evening's intake, a few weeks ago I cut out the morning *muesli* and now *make do with half a* grapefruit for breakfast.

Unfortunately, the tendency now is to indulge in the muesli after supper. Still, it is a start. As opposed to a starter.

THE TIMES

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MR HEATH'S OLD CLOTHES

It is a rare Westminster politician who carries conviction as a village Hampden. Mr Edward Heath, arch-apostle of Tory corporatism, author of prices and incomes policies, does not exactly compel admiration as a champion of local authorities against the financial dictates of a Tory government. Nor did the backbench revolt on rate-capping signal Mr Heath's resurrection as the leader of alternative Conservatism.

But if Heath does not "matter", on the crude and cruel scorecard of practical politics, Heathism still does matter to the broader argument of political economy. On the same day as Mr Heath voted against his successor in the parliamentary lobbies, he launched an attack on her policies in a lecture which merits more serious attention.

Much of what Mr Heath now says he stands for matches ill with the history of his own government. But a re-run of that history is not fruitful. It is, after all, now 10 years to the month since Mr Heath led his party into the fatal confrontation with union power that ruined him. What matters now is the relevance of Heathism, old or reborn, to the present day.

First blood in the argument goes to Mr Heath. Mrs Thatcher's economic managers would admit, in private at least, that the policies embarked on in 1979 did make the recession worse. The government pushed up prices via higher VAT and massive public sector pay settlements, which were the legacy of Clegg, fondly hoping a tough monetary policy would set things right. But because Mr Heath believes the subsequent unemployment was a tool of deliberate policy rather than the disastrously unexpected result of a half-baked policy muddle, he draws the wrong conclusions about the present.

Mr Heath seems to believe, not that the government's monetary policy was wildly inconsistent with everything else it tried to do in 1979, but that it was misconceived from start to finish. This leaves him quite free to condemn subsequent attempts to contain public borrowing as fashionable nonsense, but also leaves him naked against the winds of inflation.

This monetary blind spot in Mr Heath's field of vision is a distraction from the valid points he has to make about some of today's policies.

He argues that the level of public borrowing has become a fetish, but refuses to acknowledge that any monetary targets are important. Decisions have to be taken on these in the next couple of months – even weeks – and they have lain too long in shadow. For the government's share of the economy, it is public spending – its size and composition – that should be the focus of attention; once that is fixed, the government has no choice but to tax or to borrow; but Mr Heath is right to berate the government for failing to distinguish between the day-to-day running costs of the public sector and investment in better public services for the future.

More public investment is needed in its own right. But Mr Heath also sees it as the best engine, now, of economic growth. In construction, he points out, it would create British jobs; while money which tax cuts place in British consumers' pockets spends itself on imports, creating far more foreign jobs. That is hardly a proper view for a true internationlist, but there is a more serious case against it. Britain's failure has been and continues to be the ability to match demand for goods with the ability to produce them.

It is no good trying to duck out of this problem by reaching back for the old crutches of economic policy. The task of second-term Thatcherism, to improve industrial performance, requires more political energy, more radical thinking, than a return to the old ways of economic management.

And the spectre of Heathism should be the spur. Mr Heath is arguing for reflation because he does not believe the present modest recovery can be sustained. While the government is looking for growth of 3% or so this year, Mr Heath is only prepared to foresee about 2%. The importance of this seemingly trivial difference is that an extra 2% of output could be comfortably produced by those in work, without industry being obliged to create extra jobs. Mr Heath is probably wrong to be so pessimistic; the Treasury is more probably right to expect a rise in employment. But it is a narrow tightrope the government walks between hope and fear.

ABORTIONS TOO LATE

Last year a doctor was tried on a charge of attempted murder of a baby born as a result of an abortion operation, which the doctor had undertaken in the belief that the mother's pregnancy was ten weeks less advanced than the 33 weeks that it proved to be. The doctor was acquitted and the baby survived unscathed, but it had been too near a thing for both of them. If the child had died, the doctor might have had to face a charge of having knowingly destroyed the life of "a child capable of being born alive". An Act of 1929 lays down that a pregnancy of 28 weeks or more is prima facia proof that the infant has reached that stage.

The basic criterion laid down in 1929 would command wide assent today. But the time-limit specified by the 1929 Act has been left far behind by the progress of medicine. Modern techniques mean that some babies can be delivered alive, and survive, after as little as 24 weeks; these techniques continue to improve.

This means that doctors may sometimes undertake the abortion of babies who may well be "capable of being born alive", but can scarcely be proved to be so unless they actually are: in which case, of course, the doctor is obliged to do his best to protect them. A widening band of legal ambiguity has grown, and an ugly paradox along with it: until the moment of birth the foetus is dispensable; after that moment it might be murder even to expose it to a draught; either way, the safest thing for it would have been to be left in the womb.

Of course it is better medically to carry out abortions long before that stage is reached, as yesterday's report from the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists shows. Every unnecessary delay, whether caused by red tape or inadequate provision, increases the dangers to the mother. But some abortions cannot be done until late: sometimes the mother hesitates too long, and sometimes where there is a likelihood that the child will be born gravely handicapped the tests cannot be completed until the pregnancy is well advanced. Amniocentesis, for instance, does not at present produce results until the 20th week or even later.

These problems have been apparent for years, but those who were broadly satisfied with the 1967 Abortion Act have been reluctant to confront them. The Lane report of 1974 argued persuasively that the limit should come down to 24 weeks, but nothing was done. It is obvious why: opponents of abortion have kept the Act constantly under attack, and those who feared the consequences of fresh restrictions were anxious to avoid legislation which their opponents might succeed in amending restrictively.

Now there are signs that authorities in the profession who take a liberal view of abortion may be ready to accept that the law needs to be changed. They are right, for every advance in obstetric technique makes the present position less tenable.

There is still sharp debate over what the new time-limit should be. At what point should the interests of a healthy developing child be given weight against those of a mother, possibly confused and frightened, who delays making up her mind? The main argument is between 22 weeks and 24: the former would rule out almost all risk of error, while the latter would leave more time for abnormality tests. But tests need not be a central issue. Even Mr John Corrie's defeated amendment Bill of 1979, which proposed a very low 20-week limit, made an exception for cases of substantial risk of serious handicap in the child or of serious physical or mental harm to the mother. A Bill confined to the time limit issue, with provision for exceptions of this kind, is desirable and would deserve support from constructive voices on both sides of the abortion controversy.

PROTECTING FREE MARKETS

It is a central tenet of the present Government's philosophy to encourage greater freedom for individual action and market forces within a framework of laws laid down by Parliament to set the rules of the game.

Although this philosophy has expressed itself more in words than action when it comes to individuals taking greater control of the investment of their capital, it is beginning to have important effects in changing the character of the investment industry. The abolition of exchange controls, measures to encourage individual investment in small businesses and the deal between Mr Cecil Parkinson and Sir Nicholas Goodison for the reform of the Stock Exchange are all leading to new types of financial market and investment, and new kinds of dealers and salesmen to go with them. Any move to allow individuals greater control over their pension arrangements would rapidly accelerate this trend.

As a result, the review of investor protection, presented to Parliament by Mr Parkinson's successor yesterday, now has much greater general significance than when it was commissioned from Professor Laurence Gower thirty months ago in the wake of a series of spectacular failures of investment firms operating in new areas, such as commodity speculation, which were not covered by existing law.

Professor Gower, a solicitor of wide practical experience as well as scholarship, has risen fully to this barely foreseen task and, among a mass of detailed recommendations, has proposed a wholly new and consistent framework for regulating anyone from a doorstep insurance salesman to an international bond dealer.

The main issue is whether protection and reform should be imposed and operated by the state, or whether it can be left to the various different trades to regulate themselves, in their own interest, to maintain orderly markets and retain the confidence of the public.

Proponents of a Government body to control the securities and investment business have long been hampered by the reputation of America's Securities and Exchange Commission for legalistic bureaucracy and mountains of paperwork, even though that picture is now out of date. Supporters of self-regulation have to explain away the inward-looking complacency of the former council of Lloyd's.

Professor Gower has cut through this argument. Instead, he puts forward the concept of supervised self-regulation; a network of statutorily based self-regulating bodies, coordinated through the voluntary Council for the Securities Industry and supervised by the Department of Trade and Industry. He quotes the recent history of the Stock Exchange, whose reforms are supervised both by the Bank of England through the CSI and by the Trade Secretary as a model for the structure he has in mind.

That is a happy example, because the deal arranged to exempt the Stock Exchange from the rigours of Government control over restricive practices, which was dubious in principle, seems be working out well in practice.

Even so, the all-embracing Investor Protection Act proposed by Professor Gower has two major drawbacks.

His guideline that regulation "should be no greater than is necessary to protect reasonable people from being made fools of" leads him to relax some existing laws, for instance on unit trusts, but the principle of universality requires the official registration (in effect licensing) of many groups of people who have hitherto operated freely under the law. More importantly, it will make it harder for people to set up in businesses such as insurance-broking and sales, which have attracted many an unemployed man in the past two years.

It is also doubtful whether many of the trades on the fringe of the investment business are capable of setting up self-regulating organizations worthy of the name. In these cases, the Department of Trade will have to engage in much more detailed day-to-day regulation itself.

There can be no perfect system self-regulation, just as there can be no perfect protection for the consumer that does not send the very people who need regulating to the fringes. However, the Gower formula is a judicious and carefully worked out compromise. It should not be put on a shelf but implemented. Without it, the tide of scandals will continue and the Government strategy to encourage investment by individuals will be undermined.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Setting limits on late abortions

From Lord Robertson of Oakridge

Sir, I welcome the report by your Social Services Correspondent (January 17) that the joint subcommittee of the British Paediatric Association and the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists is considering recommending support for moves to reduce the numbers of late abortions.

However, your Correspondent is not quite correct in saying that "the 28-week limit was set in the Abortion Act 1967". The limit of late abortions was set in the Infant Life Preservation Act 1929, which says that any person who causes a child which is "capable of being born alive" to die is guilty of the felony of child destruction, except where the act is done in good faith to save the life of the mother.

The Act then goes on to say that, if the woman had been pregnant "for a period of 28 weeks or more", then this is "prima-facie proof" that the child was capable of being born alive.

Two points need to be emphasized. Firstly, the 1929 Act is concerned with the capability of being born alive and not the capability to survive. Secondly, what the 1929 Act does not say is that, before the completion of 28 weeks of pregnancy, a child cannot be capable of being born alive.

On the contrary, it is clear that some babies are now being born alive before 28 weeks (and happily, because of modern medical science and skills, many of them survive).

I very much doubt, therefore, whether a change in the law is needed. What would be helpful, rather, would be an assurance from the medical profession that every effort is being made to avoid the abortion of babies that are capable of being born alive, whether or not the twenty-eighth week of pregnancy has been completed.

Yours faithfully,
ROBERTSON OF OAKRIDGE,
House of Lords.
January 18.

Industrial survival

From Mr A. Prince

Sir, I cannot comment on the date of the Crucifixion, but I would like to add a supporting voice from industry to the response Dr Humphreys (January 10) made to Enoch Powell's second question (January 5).

Although Dr Humphreys rose to the bait of a loaded question he does well to warn us of the low spend on materials research in British universities. The quality of the work is internationally recognised. It is not carried out in an academic vacuum: we in industry are rapidly learning how to work with universities and much academic research is oriented towards modern technologies on which our industrial survival depends.

Despite this fact many first-rate research proposals are being left to gather dust for lack of funds. Frustration may transform the dust to dollars or yen and then where shall we be?

Yours faithfully,
A. PRINCE,
Assistant Research Director (Materials)
GEC Research Laboratories,
Hirst Research Centre,
Wembley,
Middlesex.
January 16

'Survey of London'

From Miss Hermione Hobhouse

Sir, I was delighted to see your leader (January 4) on the importance of retaining the Historic Buildings Division of the Greater London Council, and the folly of dismantling such an important bastion of conservation.

I should, however, like to take issue with you over the narrow role assigned to the *Survey of London*. It was indeed started by C. R. Ashbee and the London Survey Committee in 1900, with the backing of the young London County Council. Since then it has published more than 40 volumes, but these should be seen not only as "working documents" for planners but as volumes published for the interest and enlightenment of all Londoners concerned with the history of the city's fabric.

During the thirty years' editorship of my predecessor, Dr Sheppard, the *Survey* has developed into an urban history series unparalleled in any other capital city in the world. The staff of the *Survey* do in fact aim at "detached scholarship" without any *arrière pensée*, trying to establish the facts about London's history.

I do not think we should like it to be thought that we aim at a different brand of scholarship from the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments. Naturally, however, we should prefer to continue with the GLC, where our work is one of the many services the council provides for Londoners.

Yours faithfully,
HERMIONE HOBHOUSE,
General Editor, *Survey of London*,
Chesham House,
30 Warwick Street, W1.
January 12.

A battery's life

From Mr Peter Croker

Sir, Mr G. H. Kitchen (January 10) (and other readers) may like to know that, from their introduction, all Philips batteries have been stamped on the base with a "sell-by" date which shows the date up till which the battery will still be at peak freshness.

Yours faithfully
PETER CROKER,
Marketing Manager (Batteries),
Philips, Lighting Division,
PO Box 298,
City House,
420-430 London Road,
Croydon,
Surrey.
January 13.

Taking a divided view of the rates

From Mr A. F. Wigram

Sir, As an ex-member of the Westminster City Council and managing director of a property company which, directly or indirectly, pays very substantial rates, I think I am in a good position to see both sides of the rate-capping argument and would like to suggest a compromise.

Could not the Government "cap" the business rate, but leave the domestic rate open to the discretion of individual councils? There are three main reasons in support of this idea.

First, domestic ratepayers have a vote while companies or partnerships paying business rates do not.

Second, business rates are a deductible expense from company or partnership profits whereas domestic rates are not tax-deductible; consequently it can be argued that central Government is in any case a substantial business ratepayer through corporation tax lost.

Third, business and domestic rates are in any case subject to differentiation and rebates so that a change in the level of tax levied would not be a departure from existing tradition.

I believe I am right in saying that domestic rates contribute only about 20 per cent of the total rates levied so the Government's aim of controlling domestic expenditure would be substantially achieved whilst, at the same time, freedom of discretion would be preserved in the most sensitive area for "local authorities".

Yours faithfully,
ANTHONY WIGRAM,
6 Queen Street,
Mayfair, W1.
January 11.

From Sir John Grugeon

Sir, I would like to take issue with the report in *The Times* of January 11. The Association of County Councils, although under Conservative control, is far from dominated by them; Mr Lovill's statement that the voting was 95 to two in opposition to the Government's rate capping does not reveal the full picture.

There are 45 member counties of the association of which 22 are controlled by Conservatives, 12 Labour, one Liberal, four Independent, and six no overall control. County representation is in direct proportion to population and there are currently 172 members, of whom 99 are Tory, 52 Labour and 21 others.

Some members abstained at the meeting of the executive and several members of Kent, North Yorkshire, Norfolk and West Sussex were in support of Mr Patrick Jenkin's move to curb excessive and unwarranted expenditure.

What Mr Lovill has failed to recognise is the Conservative pledge to the electorate made in the manifesto of June 9 and if, as he claims, he and his fellow members are in touch with the grass roots they are sadly wrong.

My experience as a former leader of the association leads me to believe that he and many of his senior members have failed to recognise that the vast majority of the population who understand the present rating system are totally opposed to the excessive provision of services without a proven need.

While the posture of these so-called grassroots representatives leaves much to be desired, many will shelter behind "accountability to the ratepayers". Surely by capping the rates we are showing true accountability to the electorate by honouring an election pledge.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN D. GRUGEON,
Sand Pett,
Charing,
Kent.
January 12.

From Councillor David Conway

Sir, A Tory backbencher on a Tory council, I have read with interest letters and articles in your paper on the Government's "rate-capping" proposals. Setting aside the constitutional arguments, there is one aspect of political tactics which does not appear to have been considered.

It has been traditionally a strong argument for the Conservatives in local government elections that we would be careful spenders and keep any rate rises to a minimum. When elected, Tory authorities – of which I do not hesitate to advance my own as a shining example – have fulfilled these promises.

However, what will be the value of such pledges if the Minister has the unrestricted powers of intervention contained in the current proposals? The floating voter may lose a strong incentive to vote Conservative: if he votes in some brand of socialism and they proceed to splash out, why, the Minister will step in, of course!

I cannot believe that Cabinet ministers have overlooked this, so I can only conclude that they do not greatly care, on the grounds that the proposals are just another step in the continuing process of central control of local affairs. Ultimately, perhaps, local authorities will be reduced to mere spending agents, like the district health authorities in the NHS.

But it may perhaps give food for thought to backbench MPs, particularly those of my own party whose seats were Labour in the not-too-distant past – in Enfield, two out of the three fall into this category.

The possible dilution, by the proposals, of the local power base that assisted them in getting elected may prove a handicap to them in years to come.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID CONWAY,
London Borough of Enfield,
Members' Room,
PO Box No 50,
Civic Centre,
Silver Street,
Enfield,
Middlesex.
December 14.

Peace studies

From Mr John McConnell

Sir, Roger Scruton in his article (January 3) makes assumptions about peace education and the motives of those who teach it which indicate lack of understanding.

Mr Scruton is right in that peace education does have an underlying value, but it is not propagandist as he suggests. The most basic aim, which I'm sure most peace educators would share, is quite simply that young people learn to respond to conflict creatively rather than have habitual recourse to gut reaction, or naive idealism.

The claim that those advocating peace studies are bound to be committed disarmers glosses over the variety of organizations involved and impugns the professionalism of teachers running such courses quite unfairly.

The Society of Friends appointed a peace education officer in 1982; so have the Catholic pacifist organization Pax Christi and the Peace Pledge Union. However, teachers are able to avail themselves of the services of the Government-funded British Atlantic Committee, which has recently produced *A Syllabus in Peace and Conflict Studies*.

The Disarmament and Arms Control Unit of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office circulates material, which essentially supports the Government's viewpoint, to schools and the Ministry of Defence has produced two films which are publicized and distributed on a large scale free of charge to schools.

There is a growing list of good resource literature developed by educationalists and promoted by long-established publishers. There is thus a wide variety of material for teachers to use in presenting the issues in a balanced way. This is quite in keeping with the best traditions of education in Britain – including many perspectives rather than just one or none at all.

Mr Scruton assumes that peace education has the essentially political aim of indoctrinating children in a particular viewpoint. This may be true in a tiny minority of cases but in no way represents the work done by most teachers. Rather it is the very natural and proper concern of teachers to educate young people about a subject which is of global importance and intense public debate.

Yours sincerely,
JOHN McCONNELL,
Peace Education Officer,
Quaker Peace & Service,
Friends House,
Euston Road, NW1.
January 4.

From Dr John Herbert

Sir, Whereas you in England are having discussions about peace studies in schools, here in Wales we have more profound problems. Our language has survived the conquest by Norman bandits and the Sassenach assumption of effortless superiority.

We have two words for "peace" in our native tongue. *Heddwch* describes the uneasy cessation of physical conflict with the English (which continues for brief periods in the annual *rhyfel* at Twickenham and the Arms Park). But nowadays in Wales, as befits a nation of preachers and teachers, we are more thoughtfully engaged in pursuing *tangnefedd*, that spiritual peace enjoyed in heaven where all discussion is in Latin, but all the hymns are sung in Welsh.

Yours sincerely,
JOHN HERBERT,
Lliswerry High School,
Nash Road,
Newport,
Gwent.
January 10.

Restoring the marbles

From Mr Graham Binns and Mrs Eleni Cubitt

Sir, A number of questions are raised by your editorial on the Parthenon marbles ("The expansive Mr Kinnock", January 7).

First, the notion that the return of the marbles would "be bound to set a spectacular precedent". The British Committee does, in fact, regard with sympathy the principle of restitution of cultural objects that meet the criteria set by Unesco, i.e., that are central to the cultural heritage and identity of the nation from which they were taken.

This principle, however, in no way entails what you rather hysterically anticipate as "a general and progressive tendency to send home the masterpieces of every nation". It is regrettable that *The Times* should adopt this sort of tone and thus fall into the very trap of "excesses of rhetoric and eyewash" that it says it fears.

The claim for the Parthenon marbles is further differentiated from other claims by the fact, repeatedly stressed, that these sculptures were once an integral part of one of the greatest monuments of antiquity, from which they were forcibly removed. The view of modern archaeological science, too, is that such works are best studied in close proximity to the monuments they formerly completed.

Furthermore, to say that Britain's legal title to the marbles is "beyond serious dispute" is simply untrue. It is seriously disputed by the Greek Government, and this indeed is one of the grounds of the official request for their return.

There is, Sir, only one honourable course of action for the British Government to take.

Yours faithfully,
GRAHAM BINNS,
Acting Chairman,
ELENI CUBITT, Secretary,
The British Committee for the Restitution of the Parthenon Marbles,
13a Hillgate Street, W8.
January 10.

Risk to records from data Bill

From Mr A. Sandison

Sir, Dr Currie's admirable letter (January 10) draws attention to the risks to future historical records from certain provisions in the Data Protection Bill.

The important point for historians, is that their most valuable data come from records which are compiled with no thought of history in mind. Every record is thus potentially of historical value. It is only some time after its compilation that, with manual files, questions of disposal arise and advice of archivists and historians is obtained.

Computer files are all too easily destroyed, and with the Bill as now worded future historians may be starved of material. All that is needed is a clause saying that nothing in the Bill shall prevent the retention for historical purposes of at least one copy in any appropriate form of records which, but for the Bill, would previously have been preserved.

This is but one of many examples in the Bill of wording which is quite inappropriate to the realities of modern computer technology. The crucial definition of "data" is entirely otiose, because everything in print can already be read and processed by computer. Your same issue reports similar developments for the spoken word.

In a letter to me the Home Office have admitted that anyone possessing a bundle of paid cheques will (with present wording) be required to register as a data user because he controls the contents and use of a collection of data sorted automatically by reference to living individuals! Most owners of computer printout will be data users on similar grounds. And wording to achieve that has passed the Lords twice, despite the fact that in the same letter the Home Office say they have been aware of the point for about a year!

There are very major issues here. How can the parliamentary procedures be revised to bring appropriate technical expertise into all the stages of drafting new legislation before it is presented for first reading?

Yours faithfully,
A. SANDISON,
93 Ridgmount Gardens, WC1.
January 10.

Removal of glands

From Mr Barry Slade

Sir, I read with some interest but mostly dismay your article (January 7) on the selling of pituitary glands by mortuary staff. It stated that the pituitary glands are sold "for medical research". It should have read "for therapeutic purposes".

The pituitary glands, which are removed with the permission of the next of kin or of the coroner and procedures imposed by the Human Tissue Act (1961), are collected periodically by the staff of the National Pituitary Collection Service at the Children's Hospital, Sheffield. The human growth hormone is extracted from these glands (which have been frozen) and is then used to treat children suffering from a deficiency in normal growth activity.

This enables them to attain normal height. To continue normal growth each child requires the prepared extract from 1½ pituitary glands every week during the growth period.

It is true that the NPCS pays 25p for glands collected in public mortuaries (staff in NHS mortuaries collect them as a service free of charge). But it would be a pity if allegations that these arrangements are "a fiddle" created public mistrust for a service which is of great value to children with a deficiency in growth hormone.

Yours faithfully,
BARRY SLADE,
3 Merafield Farm Cottages,
Merafield Road,
Plympton,
Plymouth, Devon.

Cold comfort

From Mr Andrew Stroud

Sir, Charles McKean's thoughts on "The house of 1994" ("Saturday", January 7) will surely have sent a shiver down the spine of any reader familiar with some of the ill-fated attempts to introduce radical change into housebuilding over the past 50 years.

Mr McKean points out that the lifestyle of the 1994 family will militate against "high tech" and call for a heavier heat-retaining structure, yet he goes on to describe lightweight building methods and materials (including compressed straw bales) which are effectively unknown and untried in housing construction in the United Kingdom.

While current, proven house-building methods can certainly be further refined, not least to meet the changing needs of future home-owners, visions of a brave new world must not be allowed to obscure the hard-learned lessons of the past.

Yours faithfully,
ANDREW STROUD,
Cement and Concrete Association,
52 Grosvenor Gardens, SW1.

Banned but delivered

From Dr D. B. Morgan-Williams

Sir, I have just attempted to deliver a letter to your neighbour, the Editor of *The Sunday Times*. Without any explanation a picket barred me from delivering the envelope.

The picket also told me that they did not care what I did with my letter. Even if I put a stamp on it they would prevent the Post Office from delivering it.

Is this legal?

Yours truly,
D. B. MORGAN-WILLIAMS,
Whitelea,
Beech Close,
Stratford-on-Avon, Warwickshire.
January 18.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE
January 18: Princess Alexandra, President of the Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind, this morning visited the headquarters at Haywards Heath and, subsequently, attended a luncheon in honour of Sir John and Lady Wilson at Balcombe Place, West Sussex.

Lady Nicholas Gordon Lennox was in attendance.

The Duke of Edinburgh, Patron of the Windsor Rugby Football Club, will attend the annual Post Minders' dinner at the clubhouse, in Windsor Home Park on February 13.

The Queen will attend a service of thanksgiving at All Hallows-by-the-Tower, on February 16, to mark the diamond jubilee of the British Leprosy Relief Association.

The Duke of Edinburgh, president, will attend the president's dinner at the Naval and Military Club on February 20.

The Duke of Edinburgh will attend a luncheon given by Hamish Hamilton at Stationers' Hall on February 21.

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will attend a luncheon at the Bank of England on February 22.

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will give a luncheon for President Pertini of Italy on February 23 and in the evening, with the president, will visit the Genius of Venice Exhibition at the Royal Academy.

The Duchess of Gloucester to be Patron of the Papworth and Enham Foundation for Handicapped People, Papworth Village Settlement and Enham Village Centre.

Birthdays today

The Right Rev S. F. Allison, 77; Major-General Raymond Briggs, 89; Judge Sir Jonathan Clarke, 54; Mr Michael Crawford, 42; Mr Bernard Dunstan, 64; Lord Glentoran, 72; Mr W. K. Goldsmith, 46; Sir Alex Jarratt, 60; Mr Bernard Lester, 52; Colonel Terence Maxwell, 79; Brigadier Helen Meechie, 46; Mr Nigel Nicolson, 67; Senor Javier Perez de Cuellar, 64; Lord Porchester, 60; Sir Victor Raikes, 83; Mr Simon Rattle, 29; Mr John Stanley, MP, 42; the Earl of Wemyss and March, 72.

Dinner

United Wards' Club
The Lord Mayor, accompanied by the Sheriffs and their ladies, attended the annual dinner of the United Wards' Club of the City of London at Mansion House last night. Mr Ronald Nicholls, president, accompanied by Mrs Nicholls, was in the chair, and the other speakers were the Rev Basil Watson, Mr Deputy Bernard Morgan, the Lord Mayor, Mr R. W. Nichols and Canon Richard Tydeman. Among those present were:

The Bishop of London and Mrs Leonard, the Swiss Chargé d'Affaires and Mme M C Carasisch, the President of the City Livery Club and Mrs [illegible], the Master of the [illegible] and Freemen of the City of London and Mrs Amos, Mr Deputy and Mrs M Prince, Dr Philip Hone, Mr Allan Greenaway and Mr David Hunt, MP, and Mrs Hunt.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:
Mr Howard Colvin, Mr Jeremy Benson, Mr Anthony Emery, Mr Jeremy Beecham, and Mr Peter Burnham to be members of the new Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England and Wales.

Mr Philip Venning to be Secretary of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings from March 1.

University news

Cambridge
Mr Robert Prentice Sloss, MA, university lecturer in Chinese studies, has been elected into an official fellowship of Darwin College.

York
A new chair in public sector accountancy, jointly funded by Peat Marwick Mitchell and Company and the university, is to be established. The holder will be named the Peat Marwick professor of public sector economics, finance and accountancy.

Grants
Social Science Research Council: £186,920 to the Institute for Research in the Social Sciences for an addiction research centre (joint programme with Hull University).
Department of Health and Social Security: £48,965 to the Institute for Research in the Social Sciences for a training programme in economic aspects of clinical practice.
United Kingdom Temperance Alliance: £44,636 to the Institute for Research in the Social Sciences to study the economics of alcohol, its production and consumption.
Medical Research Council: [illegible] to the Department of Biology [illegible] studies on the mechanism by which MOCA, aziridine and chrysotiline may induce cancer.
Riker Laboratories: £46,000 to the Department of Biology to study bacterial DNA topoisomerases.

Latest wills

Latest estates include (net, before tax paid):
Bailey, Janet Hamilton of Twickenham, London, Janet Hamilton Smith, the former opera singer £104,988
Bartram, Miss Dorothy Sophia, of Felmingham, Norfolk £729,820
Galloway, Mrs Margaret Stennitt, of Clifton, Rugby, Warwickshire £560,150
Landale, Mr Eric Norman, of Belgravia, London £587,810
Morton-Smith, Mr Frederick, of Wendover, Buckinghamshire £495,031
Pointer, Mr Peter Howard, of Norwich, Norfolk, company director and chairman of the Harrogate International Hotel £1,733,156



Bloomsbury remembered: Pamela Diamand (left) and Angelica Garnett at the Anthony d'Offay gallery, Dering Street, London, yesterday after the opening of an exhibition commemorating the short-lived Omega Workshops founded in 1913 by Pamela Diamand's father, Roger Fry. Angelica Garnett is the daughter of Duncan Grant and Vanessa Bell, two other Bloomsbury artists involved in the Omega. The exhibition continues until March 6 (Photograph: John Voos)

London Festival Ballet 'will be one of the survivors'

By David Hewson, Arts Correspondent

The London Festival Ballet denied art world rumours yesterday that it faced closure through a continuing deficit of £200,000.

Mr Gerry Weiss, the company's chairman, said that the deficit, which was as high as *the ballet has ever had to face*, posed serious difficulties, but ones that could be overcome.

"This company has extricated itself from financial problems sometimes more serious, and sometimes less serious. It is one of the survivors in the world and I am totally convinced that it will go on surviving", Mr Weiss said, *launching the company's* annual report.

The ballet, however, is concerned about its long-term future because of the threat to its income from the abolition of the Greater London Council, which provides half its funds. The White Paper on the abolition of the metropolitan authorities singles out the ballet, *with eight other arts organiza*tions, for special grants when local government is rationalized.

But the company said in a statement: "The precise arrangement for such funding has not yet been clarified and the company remains concerned both for its own future and that of other dance centres and *companies* for whom the prospect of funding elsewhere appears bleak.

"The same White Paper referred to the GLC's South Bank complex being run on 'commercially viable' lines a statement which, if taken literally, would preclude it from being run as a group of concert halls at all.

"The Festival Hall is of importance to us. It remains our most popular London venue and it is essential that we can continue to confidently *plan seasons there.*"

The company said that its Christmas season at the Festival Hall with *Cinderella* and *The Nutcracker* had proved an overwhelming success, with average audiences of 97 per cent.

Most clergy against remarriage plans

By Clifford Longley
Religious Affairs Correspondent

The clergy of the Church of England have continued to vote heavily against proposals for remarrying divorcees in church.

The proposals, known as "option G", are now certain to be in serious trouble when they come before the General Synod for final approval next month.

In the diocese of Peterborough a meeting of the clergy voted against the proposals by 190 votes to 30, according to *unofficial* sources. In Chichester, it is reported, they were defeated by 350 to 19; in Portsmouth by 92 to 15; in Lincoln by 178 to 79.

Among a series of propositions put to the clergy in Chester, one against "option G" and in favour of continuing the old discipline won 131 votes out of a meeting of 197, with 34 favouring "option G".

In Norwich the vote was described as 60 per cent for the view that "option G" was unacceptable, 64 per cent that it was *unworkable. In Ely it* was defeated by "a substantial majority".

The meetings are being held by the bishops after a decision by the House of Bishops to "consult" their clergy before the final decison is made, and different bishops have chosen different procedures for this consultation.

In Oxford and York, it is understood, meetings have been on an archdeaconry rather than a diocese basis. The indications are that the same pattern of voting has emerged there.

The pattern is that quite a number of clergy would reluctantly cooperate with the new procedures even though they do not like them. But there is a strong curent running in favour of two variations on what is called the status quo.

One is that divorced couples should be offered only a service of blessing after a civil ceremony, with a preference for standard "official" service which the Church has not had so far; the other is that the present legal loophole, allowing a clergyman to marry a divorced couple at his discretion, should be formalized into a general policy.

A constant complaint appears to be that the clergy are now being asked to comment on detailed proposals for remarrying divorcees when they were not consulted by the General Synod before it took its decision in principle two years ago.

OBITUARY

PROFESSOR SIR RONALD TUNBRIDGE

Diabetes and gerontology

Professor Sir Ronald Tunbridge, OBE, JP, consultant physician and Professor of Medicine at the University of Leeds 1946-71 died on January 12 at the age of 77.

His main interests in medicine had been in diabetes, rheumatism, and rehabilitation and gerontology, but he was a fine general physician of wide competence and concern. His presidential address to the British Medical Association in 1974 had the title "Man's Inhumanity to Man: a Failure of Communication"; he deplored anything but the best *possible understanding between* doctor and patient, doctor and doctor – he strongly favoured joint consultation between consultant and general practitioner – and between doctors and other health professionals and the general public.

To his own patients, staff and colleagues he radiated kindness and compassion and a bluff Yorkshire honesty. *His concern* for his students was lifelong. A big man and essentially a shy man he could be gruff and tough if he thought he detected anything shoddy, devious or unjust.

He was born on June 2, 1906, the son of the Rev W. J. Tunbridge and was educated at Kingswood, Bath; and Leeds University, where he gained first class honours in physiology and qualified in medicine with *honours in 1931, proceeding* MD and MRCP in 1933, and being elected FRCP in 1944.

During service in the RAMC 1941-46 he was adviser in *medicine* in Malta and later consultant in Germany, being appointed OBE and mentioned in dispatches.

He gave unreservedly of his time and energy to many societies and institutions. He *was president of the* Heberden Society in 1954 and 1955 and its orator in 1956; vice president of the British Diabetic Association and Banting Memorial lecture 1956; chairman of the DHSS standing medical advisory committee 1963-72; vice president of Age Concern and of the Medical Defence Union; founder of the British Council for the Rehabilitation of the Disabled 1972; chairman of the *Hospital records committee* 1964 and health of hospital staff committee 1968: as indicated earlier, president of the BMA in 1974 and also chairman of its board of science 1968-72; president of the Association of Physicians 1977-78; and a *councillor and examiner for the* Royal College of Physicians.

Among many other reponsibilities he was prominently involved in the organization of the first three international congresses of gerontology – receiving the Bobst Award of the International Association in 1957 – and in the work of the Central Health Services Council and the King Edward's fund for hospitals in London.

He was appointed JP in 1958 was knighted in 1967. He also received honorary doctorates in science from the universities of *Hull, Leeds and Warwick* and was honoured in Canada and Sri Lanka.

He married in 1935 Dorothy Gregg. They had two sons both of whom have also achieved distinction in medicine.

DOROTHY LANE

Dorothy Lane, the actress who played Mrs Freeman in the long-running radio serial, *Mrs Dale's Diary*, has died at the age of 93.

After a varied acting career, spent partly in the United States, she joined *Mrs Dale's Diary* for the first episode, which went out in January *1948*, and was *still in the cast* when the programme was finally taken off the air in April 1969.

Her character, Mrs Freeman, was the owner of a cat called Captain and the mother-in-law of Mrs Dale, the doctor's wife, whose diary of middle class life in a provincial town was broadcast daily at four in the afternoon. At its peak, in the 1950s, the serial drew huge audiences and Dorothy Lane became one of the best known voices on radio.

In 1962 the programme moved its setting to a new town and was re-named *The Dales* but Mrs Freeman remained as the pillar of traditional values. While Dorothy Lane played the character throughout, there were two Mrs Dales, the second being the former musical comedy star, Jessie Matthews, and three Dr Dales.

Though she was nearly 80 when *The Dales* finished, Dorothy Lane continued to work in radio until compelled to retire through failing sight. Eventually she went blind and she spent the last years of her life in Denville Hall, the home for actors, at Northwood in Middlesex.

MR YOSHIO KODAMA

Mr Yoshio Kodama, who died in Tokyo on January 17 at the age of 72, was a powerful figure in the corridors of power in Japan who went on trial in 1977 on charges of playing an important part in the Lockheed bribes scandal.

Kodama was known for his extreme nationalism, which went back to the 1930s when he was involved *in opposition* activities. During the Second World War he was in Shanghai with the job of procuring supplies for the Japanese forces, and he succeeded in amassing a personal fortune which he put to use in later years.

He was imprisoned by the occupation authorities at the end of the war, but was released *in 1948* and became active *in* right-wing politics.

Kodama used his wealth to help finance the Liberal Democratic Party from its earliest days, and developed close links with several leading politicians, including Mr Kakuei Tanaka, *the former Prime Minister.* But he remained behind the scenes, and only became known to the *public in 1976 when he was* accused of receiving millions of dollars in bribes and gifts from Lockheed, and of income tax evasion on a corresponding scale.

He appeared in court once to face the charges in 1977. But he was soon bedridden after a stroke, and the trial was suspended.

ERNEST LASZLO

Ernest Laszlo, who had a long career as a Hollywood film cameraman and won an Oscar in 1965 for his work on *Ship of Fools*, has died at the age of 85.

Born in Hungary, he went to America in the 1920s and started in the cinema as an assistant cameraman in 1927. Among his many pictures were *Road to Rio, Vera Cruz, Kiss Me Deadly, Inherit the Wind, Judgment at Nuremberg, It's a Mad Mad Mad Mad World, Star!* and *Airport*. His son, Andrew, is also a film cameraman.

Sir William Watson, who died on January 10 at the age of 81, *was Treasurer of the Bank of* Scotland from 1952 to 1966, and a director from 1944 to *1971. He was president of the* Institute of Bankers in Scotland from 1963 to 1965.

Sir Myles Abbott, who died in Bermuda on January 12 at the age of 77, was Chief Justice of Bermuda from 1961 to 1971, and before that had been a *Federal Justice of the Federal* Supreme Court of Nigeria from 1957 to 1961.

Scholarships to Cambridge

The following elections to Entrance Scholarships and Exhibitions have been made at Cambridge University:

PETERHOUSE
Scholarships:
Engineering: L I Knutsson, St Paul's and Mander Portman and Woodward; A Papangelou, Manchester GS; M H Robinson, Cranleigh S; R S Stephens, Downside. English: P M C Mayhew-Smith, St Paul's. English for Archaelogy and Anthropology: S A A Mendes, Magdalen CS. Natural Sciences: C J Craven, Merchant Taylors' S, Crosby.
Exhibitions:
Economics: T G M Adshead, Winchester C. Engineering: J P Lloyd, Haileybury; D Pike, Windsor Boys' S. English: A R Haydon, Bedales S and Westminster Tutors. English for Law: W G Vandyck, Uppingham S. History: C D Geiger, St Paul's S; P H Gray, Grosvenor HS, Belfast; P B H Halford, Blundell's S; A D Hardy, Charterhouse; T N Harper, Moseley S, Cheadle; M J Kirby, Eltham C. History for Law: A M Thomas, Yale S F C, Wrexham. Mathematics: R W T Yu, Felstead S. Natural Sciences: S A Coates, Wolverhampton GS; A C Jones, Walford Boys' GS; D J O McIntyre, Oratory S, Woodcote; A J Rodwell, Blundell's S. Natural Sciences for Engineering: R D Fawkner, Taunton S; D M Katz, Nottingham HS. Natural Sciences for Medicine: I S Malik, Emmanuel S, Wandsworth.

QUEENS' COLLEGE
Scholarships:
English: R K M Bagnell-Oakley, Haileybury; S R M Etchell, Dulwich; A M Hilken, King's S, Ely. Natural Sciences: D J Belbin, Haberdashers' Aske's S, Elstree (Melsome); J M Davis, Windsor Boys' S; J S Dowsett, Oxford S (Colenutt); C M Greenlaw, Westminster S; J T Hobday, Stowe S (Melsome); D J D MacDougall, Marlborough C; J S Richer, Bradford GS (Colenutt); M A Sen, St Paul's S. Natural Sciences for Medical Sciences: I G Beveridge, Edinburgh Acad (Melsome); A P Goldstone, Merchant Taylors' S Northwood (Melsome). Classics: M H C Brader, Bradfield C Reading; J S Freedman, University CS. Engineering: K L Chau, Wah Yan C, Hongkong; T H Jenkins, Solihull S; I S Turner, Kingston GS. Theology and Religious Studies: A Choudry, Whitgift S (Kennett). Mathematics: J E F Eliot, Radley C; S J W Hamilton, The Leys S, Cambridge; B A Keiller, Dean Close S (Munro). Natural Sciences for Engineering: N Fredericks, St Paul's Girls' S; K P Kluth, Christ's Hospital. History: L J Hewett, Abbey S, Reading (Paterson). Modern Languages: C S Knecht, Ingatestone Anglo-European S. Economics: P S Mills, Rugby S; C R Simms, Shrewsbury S. Engineering for Natural Sciences: A J Pozniak, Bedford Modern S.
Exhibitions:
English: T J Adams, Bishop Vesey's GS, Sutton Coldfield; M R Pugh, King Edward's, Birmingham; K S Wilkinson, King Edward VI HS for Girls: Birmingham. Theology and Religious Studies: T W P Barnes, Eton Coll. Engineering: D A Betts, Enfield GS; C Daboo, Wellington C; H F C Poon, St Joseph's College Hongkong; G C Pope, King Edward VI S, Southampton. Natural Sciences: I D Chapman, Eltham C; S R Lee, Bolton S; P F R Ward, Nottingham HS; R C Watts, Forest S (Paterson); P M Williams, Launceton C. History: S F Cliffe, Croesyceiliog Comp S; I A Dickson, Rugby S; W J S Hawkins, Shrewsbury S; N F Higginson, Queen Mary's GS, Walsall. Mathematics: D G Forbes, RGS, High Wycombe; A J Moore, RGS Guildford; N J R O'Gorman Lalor, Kingston GS; P J L Strafford, King's C, Wimbledon; J A Viner, Malvern C; J P Williams, Aylesbury GS. History for Law: C M Jackson, Bradford GS; I J Mason, St Olave's GS, Orpington. Classics: C S M Lawrence, Hampton S (Gray). Modern Languages: I G Marfany, Wellington C; R A Ogden, William Hulme's GS, Manchester.

ROBINSON COLLEGE
Scholarships
English: N J Funnell, Camden S for Girls. Natural Sciences: S E Nasse, Bedford Modern S. Engineering: R A Laws, Felsted S.
Exhibitions
English: N J Alderman, Ipswich S; J R Rieger, King's S, London. Natural for Veterinary Medicine: S H Binns, Colchester County HS for Girls; R C Murray, Dame Alice Harpur S, Bedford. Classics: S Chesters, Birkenhead S. Natural Sciences: A J C Cornalsh, RGS Newcastle upon Tyne; M C Leslie, Bangor GS, N. Ireland. Modern and Medieval Languages: R J Evans, Wolverhampton GS. General Studies for Archaeology and Anthropology: L S N George, Radley C. Geography for Architecture: N J Green, Solihull S. Natural Sciences for Medicine: K K P Leung, Wah Yan C, Hongkong; A W H Ong, National Junior C, Singapore.

ST CATHARINE'S COLLEGE
History: T M Aldrich, St Wilfrid's RC Comp S, Crawley; K C Jones, Bexley GS (1985). Natural Sciences: P N Brackin, Queen Elizabeth's Hosp S, Bristol; I C Chippendale, Lancaster RGS; J J Davill, Leeds GS; O G Garside, Bradford GS; H A Stewart, Bradfield C, Reading. Engineering: R A Franks, Kingston GS. English for Philosophy: J C Hollander, Oxford HS. Natural Sciences for Medical Sciences: S K Jain, Queen Elizabeth's GS, Wakefield. Engineering: M A L Smallwood, Douai S, Reading (1985). Economics for Law: C E Tippleston, Wellingborough S.
Exhibitions.
English: J L Blight, St Paul's Girls S, London; A J Edwards, St Bernard's Convent, Westcliff-on-Sea; K A Hill, Wycombe HS. Engineering: I D Braithwaite, Goffs S, Cheshunt (1985). Natural Sciences: O W Dixon, St Paul's S, London; G Sargent, Sir John Leman HS, Beccles; C B Ward, Bedford Modern S. Geography: J M Gardner, Brentwood S; J P Renard, Bradford GS. Natural Sciences for Engineering: A J Lloyd, King Edward VI Camp Hill S for Boys, Birmingham (1985). Modern and Medieval Languages: A Lumb, Bradford Girls GS. Economics: R S Nichols, RGS Newcastle upon Tyne. History: C M Roberts, Queen Mary's C, Basingstoke; L J Wilkinson, Hills Road SFC, Cambridge.

ST JOHN'S COLLEGE
Scholarships:
Mathematics with Physics: N Antoniou, Hampton S (Baylis); D J Palmer, Cheadle Hulme S (Horne). Natural Sciences for Medical Sciences: R J Baker, Charterhouse (Humphry Davy Rolleston); H M Glennie, Edinburgh Academy (Humphry Davy Rolleston); K C L Leung, St Joseph's C, Hongkong (Humphry Davy Rolleston). Mathematics: R S Biswas, Leighton Park S, Reading (Baylis); E T Grimley Evans, Durham S (Baker); W S Mills, Winchester C (Horne: 1985). Classics for Oriental Studies: S M Burnett, Bryanston S (Henry Arthur Thomas). Engineering: J D Buston, King's S, Worcester (Townsend); M T Schueppert, Harrow S (Townsend); C C Smith, RGS Newcastle-upon-Tyne (Townsend). History: R S Chapman, Stamford S (Marquess of Exeter). Natural Sciences: M D Coen, Judd S, Tonbridge (Lister); D M Rosewarne, King's S, Worcester (United Steel Companies). Economics: N P Douglas, St Albans S (Whytehead); C D F Mills, Malvern C (Whytehead). English: J F P Murphy, Loughborough GS (Whytehead). Classics: A Rashbass, University C S, London (Henry Arthur Thomas).
Exhibitions:
Geography: S J Anderson, King's S, Worcester. Natural Sciences: P A Baker, Tiffin S, Kingston-upon-Thames (United Steel Companies); P L Beard, Berkhamsted S (United Steel Companies); S M Gray, Winchester C (United Steel Companies); P D P Griffith, Eton C (Lister); J P Haggar, Culford S (Lister); S J Hussey, Maidstone GS (United Steel Companies); F G Lucas, St Paul's S (United Steel Companies); A G Mayhook, Magdalen C S, Oxford (Lister); S J B Reynolds, Abingdon S (Lister); G J Slade, King Edward VI S, Southampton (United Steel Companies). English: M Bridgwater, North Bromsgrove HS; M A B Cannon, Eltham C, London; B L M Griffiths, King's S, Canterbury. Natural Sciences for Medical Sciences: E-G Cheah, Dover C (Humphry Davy Rolleston). History: J D Deghlian, Haberdashers' Aske's S, Elstree; S D Dillingham, Abbey S Reading (1985); C Fordham, Cranbrook S; D J L Fortescue, Bryanston S (1985); R K Trubshaw, Trinity S, Croydon. Engineering: I S Gibson, Wellington C (United Steel Companies); O F Paish, St Paul's S (United Steel Companies); D A B Sloyle, Exeter S (Vidalian); B M Taylor, Millfield S. Economics: R P Girdlestone, Hampton S; F R G Sanders-Rose, St Mary's S, Wantage. Modern Languages: P Healy, Manchester GS (Duchess of Somerset); J R Sharpe, Malvern C. Mathematics: B G McKenzie, RGS Guildford; N P Topping, RGS High Wycombe. History for Law: J S Nathan, St Paul's S. Mathematics with Physics: P C Samuels, Southend HS for Boys.

SELWYN COLLEGE
Scholarships
Natural Sciences: K R Blackton, Repton S; D J Drake, Bradford GS. Natural Sciences to read Engineering: S M Fox, RGS Guildford. English: C M Groves, Wyggeston and Queen Elizabeth I C. History to read Natural Sciences: R B Pinsker.
Exhibitions:
Economics: J. Beardmore, St Edward's Church of England Comp, Romford. Natural Sciences to read Medicine: R M Cottam, Abbey S, Reading; A J R Bushby, Trinity C, Glenalmond. English: N K Lancey, Gowerton Comp.; P M A Rawle, Leeds GS. Geography: A D B Rimmer, Radley C. History: C A E Spicer, Eton C.

SIDNEY SUSSEX COLLEGE
Scholarships:
Modern and Medieval Languages: M E Elliott, Bishop's Stortford C. English: P Fuller, Forest S, London. Engineering: W J Helsby, Widnes SFC (Taylor); S Riley, Wellington C (Taylor). History: C Kay, Bolton S (Whittaker). Mathematics: D R G Oakes, Nottingham HS (Taylor). Natural Sciences: A T G Thornton, Bradford GS (Taylor). Natural Sciences for Medical Sciences: I C Wright, Winchester C (Howard Agg).
Exhibitions:
English: J Boniface, Kingston C of FE; P Haworth, Bacup and Rawtenstall S. Geography: J M Cashmore, Bryanston S. History: S J Coghlan, Sir John Deane's SFC Norwich; C G Earles, Stockport GS.; D M Ford, Sherborne S; D B Harvey, Marlborough (1985); L J Miller, Haileybury (Barcroft); N R Movsevic, Manchester GS. Theology for Law: J R G Frith, Nottingham HS. Classics: R K Gibson, Royal Belfast Academic Institution; I D Jordan, Campbell C, Belfast. Economics: S L Gibson, Haberdashers' Aske's S. Mathematics: S D Griew, Wyggeston and Queen Elizabeth I C, Leicester. Natural Sciences: R H Gubbins, Canford S; R W Osborn, Rugby S; N W Tingle, Bishop Vesey's S, Sutton Coldfield. Modern and Medieval Languages: N S Holmes, Perse S, Cambridge; W E Steven, Cheadle Hulme S. Engineering: Taylor, Oundle S. Mathematics: R J Westwood, King Edward VII HS., King's Lynn. Theology: A A Wright, Winchester C.

TRINITY COLLEGE
Scholarships:
Natural Sciences: G L Adams, Stowe S; D J L Bernard, Stonyhurst C; T W Faber, Eton C; C P Fong, Po Leung Kuk CFA No 1 College, Hongkong; S M V Halles, Wolverhampton GS; J Hart, Dr Challoner's HS, Amersham; J R L Knight, Westminster S; D K K Lee, Charterhouse; W B Perkins, Poynton County HS, Stockport; S J Pilkington, Hailsham S, Sussex; I Ritchey, RGS Newcastle upon Tyne; F H Sansbury, Winchester C. Mathematics: P N Belshaw, King's GS, Wimbledon; B D Brunswick, Haberdashers' Aske's S; J C N R H Butterfield, Eton C; A S Clark, Charterhouse; R E Hunt, City of London S; G P Jackson, RGS Guildford (1985); D Kominis, Athens C; M C Macrae, Eton C; P Mavromatis, Athens C; P S Montague, King's S, Tynemouth; M J Richards, Millfield S, Street (1985); A Voliotis, Athens C. History: A M Barron, King's S, Canterbury. Modern Languages: A W J Bell, Winchester. Natural Sciences for Medicine: P C Buttery, Cranleigh S; P D Flynn, Whitgift S, Croydon; D D A Lawson, Glenalmond C; N J Screaton, Magdalene CS, Oxford. Economics for Law: R J Churchouse, King's C, Taunton; C J R Smith, Rugby S. Engineering: J R Cumming, Charterhouse; R A Davison, Tiffin S, Kingston upon Thames; M E Johnson-Ferguson, Ampleforth C; S J Middleton, Westminster S; J G Pickles, Alleyne's S, Stone; G L D Yap, Catholic Jun C, Singapore. Classics: H B Freeman, University CS, London. Engineering for Natural Sciences: J M Hunter, Huddersfield New College. Economics: D R Hyde, Charterhouse.
Exhibitions:
Modern Languages: I G K Aertsens, Collingham Tutors (1985); C J A Penney, Dulwich C; B L Windsor, Bristol GS. Mathematics: D J Asher, Edinburgh Academy; A J F Atkinson, Alleyne's S, Stevenage; F N W Bellaby, Grove S, Market Drayton; D J Green, Birkenhead S; A K Gregory, King Edward's S, Birmingham; R A Sage, Whitgift S, Croydon. Natural Sciences: B J Barrett, Bradford GS; D A Dingemans, Kent C, Canterbury; E P Green, Durham S; H A Hampson, St Paul's S; Barnes, H Nicholson, Manchester GS; K M W Wimhurst, Felixstowe C. History: R H Blower, Malvern C; C H R Bracken, Radley C; A D T Cromartie, Eton C; J F E Kirkpatrick, C I Merton, Perse S for Girls, Cambridge. Engineering: P R M D Burton, Winchester C; S C J Denyer, Lancing C; E D Prager, Eton C; J R Robson, Radley C. Natural Sciences for Engineering: J C De Peyer, Eastbourne C (1985). English: R H Gillett, Gresham's S; Holt, A T G Hill, Shrewsbury S; M A Pedroz, Merchant Taylor's S, Northwood; S D Shipside, Trinity S, Croydon. History for Archaeology and Anthropology: W B Hamilton-Dalrymple, Ampleforth C. Geography for Archaeology and Anthropology: M A Hue-Williams, Eton C. Natural Sciences for Medicine: R H Lachmann, Perse S, Cambridge; R G Roberts, Arnold S, Blackpool. English for Philosophy: A Letts, St Paul's Girls S. Mathematics for Engineering: T H Reiss, Clifton C. Theology and Religious Studies: L G Taylor, Winchester C.

TRINITY HALL
Scholarships:
Modern Languages: M R Bolster, Putney HS. Natural Sciences: S L Cook, Hailsham S, Sussex; M J G Lowe, Marlborough C; R K Mather, Hampton S; P J Owen, Abingdon S; A M Whittingham, King's S, Chester. Engineering: D Ganendra, Westminster S; D M Tindal, Sevenoaks S (Brockhouse). Mathematics: T W Y Poon, St Paul's Co-ed C, Hongkong; I A B Strachan, St Ralph Sherwin S, Derby (Thomas Cannon Brookes).
Exhibitions:
Modern Languages: S M B Bull, St Paul's Girls' S; E M Williams, Bradford Girls' GS. History: A G M Chater, Wellington C; K Fryde, Haberdashers' Aske's S, Elstree; D Quarrey, St Bartholomew's S, Newbury; K A Walsh, St Michael's Convent GS, Finchley. Natural Sciences for Engineering: V M Couto, City of London S for Girls. Theology: R B Dean, Queen Mary's GS, Walsall. Natural Sciences for Medicine: G M Fox, St Dunstan's C. English for Law: J A Hockaday, Oxford HS. English: D Honigmann, Eton C. History for Law: A P Hutchinson, Durham S. Natural Sciences: D H Jones, Marling S, Stroud; T T M Ling, St Paul's Co-ed C, Hongkong; S H W Pilcher, Winchester S. History for Anglo-Saxon: I F Kelly, Calday Grange County GS. Modern Languages for Law: E Mudie, Newcastle under Lyme. Engineering: A J Moore, Felsted S. Natural Sciences for Engineering: T G C Phipps, City of London Freemasons S. Modern Languages for Law: A P Roberts, King Edward VI S, Southampton. Engineering: R T J Wilkes, Downside S.

Science report

Physicists in pursuit of key to elusive cosmic messages

By Walter Sullivan, *New York Times* Science Editor

New York – Physicists all over the world are attempting to detect cosmic messages so subtle that they challenge the finest instruments of measurement. They are so fundamental that, until they are found, one of Einstein's basic concepts will remain maddeningly unconfirmed.

The elusive transmissions in this quest, now two decades old, are gravitational waves – distortions of the geometry of time and space, rippling across the universe at a speed of light. The waves, according to Einstein, should be emitted by changes in local gravitational *fields*.

The difficulty is that a *gravitational* wave strong enough to stand a chance of detection on earth could come only *from a colossal event, such* as the collapse of a giant exploding star or supernova in a black hole.

Recently, Italian physicists at Rome and near Geneva detected what could have been the right sort of evidence for gravitational waves. Their detectors registered the ringing oscillations passing gravitational waves ought to produce.

***Moreover, the detectors at* Rome and Geneva were shaken simultaneously, seeming to rule out the *likelihood that* a passing lorry or some other local disturbance was responsible.**

Unfortunately, the Italians' equipment has found too much evidence and too often. Whatever is happening occurs every 718 minutes, twice a day, or one complete rotation of the Earth with respect to the stars.

According to the *Cern Courier*, the journal of the European nuclear research centre near Geneva, there is simply no obvious explanation *for that intriguing result.*

But gravitational waves seem to be excluded. The last thing anyone expects from the cosmos is a collapsing star every 718 minutes.

At most, the gravitational oscillations arriving at the Earth are expected to be less than the width of an atomic nucleus (two-millionths of a billionth of an inch). Consequently, the challenge to the possibilities of physical measurement are extreme.

The most sensitive detector now in operation is a five-ton aluminium bar at Stanford University, California. The bar, 10ft long and 3ft in diameter, is super-cooled to eliminate heat-*generated effects.*

It is considered capable of recording waves from the *collapse of a star anywhere in* our galaxy. Unfortunately, such supernovas are expected in the galaxy only a few times a century.

A better way of looking for gravitational waves may turn out to be based on laser devices that can, in principle, register the change in distance between two points induced by the *passing ripple in space-time.*

Other schemes for detecting gravity waves by radio tracking *of spacecraft are also being* considered.

Law Report January 19 1984

No damages for lost earnings of father

Walker v Mullen
Before Mr Justice Comyn
[Judgment delivered January 18]

Where a father had lost earnings because, instead of returning to his job in Jordan, he had stayed in *England to be with his wife and* his adult son while the son was in hospital as a result of a road accident which had been caused by the defendant's negligence, that loss could not be recovered in damages in an action brought in respect of the accident.

Mr Justice Comyn so held in the Queen's Bench Division, giving judgment for the plaintiff, Mr Kevin Gordon Walker, in an action which he had brought against the defendant, Mr Kevin John Mullen, in respect of a road accident in which the plaintiff had been knocked from his motorcycle and seriously injured.

Mr Frank Moat for the plaintiff; Mr Edward Southwell for the defendant.

MR JUSTICE COMYN said that he could think of no more *praiseworthy or natural action* by a father than to stay on in England through his son's illness to be with him and with his wife. It was a generous act which was entirely reasonable and proper.

Such examples of family life needed to be encouraged and his Lordship had accordingly strongly desired to award damages in respect of earnings which the plaintiff's father had lost by remaining in England during the plaintiff's second *spell in hospital* rather than returning to Jordan at the end of his leave.

The plaintiff who was 18 at the time of the accident had sustained fractures of his right tibia and fibula which had failed properly to reunite and had necessitated a further hospitalization for a bone graft.

However, his Lordship had come, with great reluctance, to the conclusion that the law as it stood did not *permit such a claim* to succeed because it was too remote from and not sufficiently attachable to the accident.

In *Kirkham v Boughey* ([1958] 2 QB 338), Mr Justice Diplock had held that, although it had been reasonable for a husband to remain in England, thus losing earnings, to look after his severely injured wife and two small children following a road accident, such loss would not reasonably have been within the contemplation of the defendant and was thus too remote from the accident to be recovered.

His Lordship was not to be taken as approving all that Mr Justice *Diplock had said in that case*, but it nevertheless indicated that a husband who in such circumstances had reasonably lost earnings by seeking to take his share of the load could not in law recover them against the tortfeasor.

The plaintiff had been in hospital in all for 71 days and was left with a half-inch shortening of his right leg, a limp, and extensive scarring of the leg and hip. On a full liability basis general damages for pain, suffering and loss of amenity would be £8,500, and special damages, including the cost of his mother travelling to and from hospital, had been agreed at £3,265. The plaintiff had been 25 per cent contributorily *negligent, and the total award*, with interest, would be reduced to £9,695.

*Solicitors: Boxall & Boxall; Hall-*Clark.

Warning on summary judgments

J. Heyes and Others v Lord Derby and Another

Hearing applications for summary judgment brought under Order 14 of the Rules of the Supreme Court in cases where questions of construction or other points of law were raised by a defendant, a court having fully understood what the question was, regarding it as difficult and the *answer to it as doubtful*, ought not ordinarily purport to decide the question unless both parties agreed. *A fortiori*, a court should not ordinarily take that course in the absence of the agreement of the *parties where the answer could be* affected by evidence which was not available at the hearing of the *summons* but which might be adduced at a trial.

Lord Justice Slade, sitting with Lord Justice Watkins in the Court of Appeal on January 18, so stated in allowing appeals by Lord Derby, the defendant, and Pilkington Brothers plc, the third party, in actions over damage to crops, from an order for summary judgment made by Mr Justice Whitford on May 11, 1983.

HIS LORDSHIP held that Lord Derby's argument, and that on behalf of Pilkingtons on the valuation of damage on which the plaintiff's claim was based, gave rise to a question of construction that ought to be tried.

It was arguable that the valuation – a "speaking" valuation – could be impugned if a court was satisfied that it had been made by the valuer appointed by the parties on a fundamentally erroneous basis. The point of construction involved was not a simple and obvious one that ought to be dealt with on an Order *14 summons. Unconditional leave* to defend would be given.

Transferring building society funds

Regina v Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies, Ex parte New Cross Building Society

Sir John Donaldson, Master of *the Rolls, Lord Justice Griffiths* and Lord Justice Slade approved on January 17 an agreed order regarding the moneys paid into court by the New Cross Building Society during the hearing *in camera* of the successful appeal by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies from Mr Justice Webster's order on the society's application for judicial review (*The Times* January 14).

It was ordered that all moneys paid into court by the New Cross Building Society on and after December 12, 1983, pursuant to *their undertaking, be paid out* forthwith to the society together with interest thereon and that all such moneys and interest be dealt with in accordance with the terms of a schedule to the order.

The schedule provided *inter alia* that on receipt of the moneys paid out of court, the society should pay *them into an account with a London* clearing bank designated "Funds in Court Account" to be operated *jointly by the society and the* Woolwich Equitable Building Society. The schedule dealt in detail *with the rights of depositors under* the order.

It was stated that everything was favourable for a transfer of the society's engagements to the Woolwich in early March and that provision was made for early payment in cases of hardship. It was understood that a joint committee of New Cross and Woolwich was considering hardship on a daily basis.

The MASTER OF THE ROLLS said that the court agreed that it was a proper way of dealing with the matter.

In his judgment on December 21 he had said that it had seemed to the court that depositors who had paid money to the society while the appeal was being heard which they would not have done had the proceedings been in open court might have a legitimate grievance which the court should seek to remedy.

In the appeal the society had undertaken to pay into court day by day a sum equal to the total amount *deposited with the society during* the previous day.

The court had safeguarded the interests of depositors during the hearing *in camera*.

Arbitration survives assignment

Rumput (Panama) SA v Islamic Republic of Iran Shipping Lines

An assignee of a debt claiming against the debtor where the debt arose out of a contract subject to an arbitration agreement, claimed "through or under" the assignor within section 1 of the Arbitration Act 1975 which clearly gave parties to the arbitration agreement to which it referred a right to insist on disputes being arbitrated. *Mr Justice* Bingham held in the Commercial Court of the Queen's Bench Division on January 18.

HIS LORDSHIP said that the derivative nature of an assignee's claim was underlined by the rule that the assignee took subject to equities and by the practice of joining the assignor as either plaintiff or defendant in bringing suits on an equitable assignment of a legal chose in action.

Therefore, where there was an assignment of earnings and the assignee brought suit, the defendant would be entitled to raise defences which would have been good against the assignor; otherwise, if the defendant was not entitled to seek a stay, he would be deprived of his right to arbitrate.

THE TIMES

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Midland troubleshooter flies to California

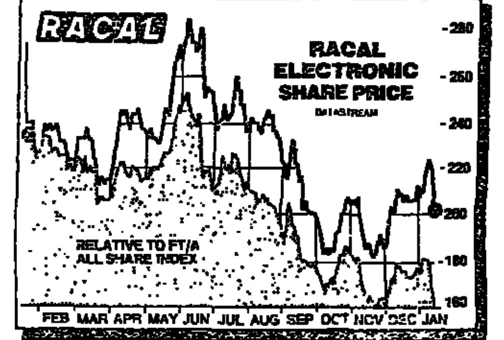
Decisive action by the Midland Bank was clearly called for in the wake of calamities at its 57 per cent owned Californian banking subsidiary Crocker National Corporation. Mr John Harris, chief executive of Midland Bank International, is being put in to bolster Crocker's management – a move that should be as welcome in the United States as it will be here among Midland's shareholders and depositers.

Mr Harris is becoming senior vice chairman and a director of Crocker. This will make him number two in the organization below the incumbent chairman and chief executive Mr John Place. *Mr Harris is not replacing anybody: his* position is a new one, no heads will roll and those baying for blood may be disappointed.

At 49, Mr Harris has risen rapidly in the Midland to head the international side. A determined and thoughtful man, he faces a tough task in trying to sort out Crocker and restore its profitability to an adequate level after a year which saw Crocker tumbling into a net loss of $10.4m after having made a special provision against property loans of $107m.

The only people surprised by Crocker's fall from grace appear to have been the Midland board. The published figures on reserves, bad debt experience and non-performing loans all pointed one way – down. Moreover, question marks still remain over the relationship between Midland and Crocker. The original acquisition agreement tied Midland's hands and left Crocker free to operate autonomously (and as it proved riskily with Midland's capital) and although that position has now changed, it is not obvious just how much influence Midland can exert in a major American bank. At some stage presumably it would make sense to try to buy out the minority holding in Crocker although the Midland can ill afford to do so at the moment.

Mr Harris's appointment to Crocker will stretch the Midland's management resources. The yawning gap on the international side should be filled quickly.



Racal looks to the future

Look beyond this year: that was yesterday's message from Sir Ernest Harrison as he set about, for him, the unaccustomed task of explaining a lacklustre performance by Racal electronics. The exciting sparks which have been a feature of Racal performance will be missing this year. At the interim stage pretax profits advanced a tiny 2.5 per cent to £48,733,000. For the full year (to end-March) Sir Ernest said growth will be modest.

The current year inevitably has been one of consolidation, the sort which afflicts most growth orientated business where energies and resources have been expended on operations which will make important contributions in the future. Problems at Racal-Milgo off-shoot in Miami have also taken their toll. Sir Ernest, who has installed new management at R-M, was scathing about the old guard. It has lost touch with detail "and if you lose touch with detail, problems follow – and they did". They have been resolved and Miami's contributioin in 1983-1984 will be 40 per cent better.

A sharp and unquantified shortfall in profits expected from tactical radio has blunted Racal's edge and here the recovery may not be as quick. *Strategic radio* however is beginning to make strides. The star performer, still rising is defence radar, proving the value of acquiring Decca. The new financial year will start with orders of £190m.

Cellular (cordless) radio is one area which should generate exceptional growth although it will make losses for a few years (£3m next year, £12m the following year and £8m in 1985-1986). Then it is expected to make profits in Britain alone, of £37m before the end of the decade.

Some of yesterday's gathering at the Royal Lancaster Hotel were a little miffed that the Racal management was not quite as forthcoming as it has been in the past. Even so, when the action starts again next year, £150m seems a feasible result.

3i opens to public view

For a body which has £3 billion invested in British companies of every size, 3i (formerly Investors in Industry) has succeeded remarkably in keeping out of the public eye. That may be changing. As the recovery proceeds, as the balance of the economy tilts further away from manufacturing industry toward services and the financial sector, and as institutions become more conscious of their investment role, 3i is tempted not only to expand, but to be seen more often doing it.

The group's skills and reputation rest on two central pillars: the ability to provide a much wider range of services, from technical advice to equity investment, than almost all merchant banks and insurance companies offer; and a well-developed capacity to take risks, which is underwritten by a gearing ratio of little more than four to one. These attributes have enabled 3i to raise money at very fine rates. It is a licensed deposit taker, a significant operator in the money market, and a respected name in the Euromarkets.

It is possible for 3i to increase its own equity capital, but with equity and reserves standing at around £1billion that should not be necessary, not least in the eyes of the shareholding banks. The argument points, therefore, toward a modest increase in gearing.

At the same time, 3i can be expected to market its services more publicly. That in itself is a welcome development. A body first conceived in 1944 by the Bank of England as an instrument for rebuilding post-war British industry should be better known by now. A group with 3i's status and experience ought also to have contributed more to the public debate about how much and what kind of investment Britain needs. It is not too late to start.

Gower seeks stiffer rules, but emphasis on self-regulation

By Philip Robinson

Plans for tougher rules to govern Britain's investment advisers were unveiled yesterday by Professor Laurence 'Jim' Gower to a City establishment which broadly applauded his ideas for the policing of financial markets.

The Council for the Securities Industry (CSI) said it was encouraged by the amount of self-regulation suggested by Professor Gower; the Stock Exchange said the latest report is preferable to initial thoughts which woud have given a government department power to intervene in the rule-making of self-regulatory agencies.

Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, said: "Professor Gower is to be congratulated on providing us with a comprehensive survey and a coherent set of proposals . . . his self-regulation within a framework of statutory supervision may well be a way forward."

Mr Peter Shore, Opposition spokesman on trade and industry, said he welcomed Professor Gower's clear acceptance of the need for legislation to give greater protection to investors.

"We need an end to the present muddle as well as the recurring scandals which do so much damage both to individual investors and public confidence," he said.

Registration of prospectuses	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	Total
a. Total no. of registered prospectuses	245	249	321	368	345	1,528
b. No. where securities not listed or on USM	72	81	112	94	94	435
c. No. of (b) which were of securities of GB companies	41	48	58	46	38	231
d. No. of (b) which were of securities of foreign companies	31	33	54	48	56	222

Professor Gower's proposals are based on a simple premise: anyone involved in the invest*ment business will be governed* either by a self-regulatory body recognized as such by the Department of Trade and Industry, or by the department itself.

Originally, Professor Gower wanted the City's self-regulation system divided into four agencies membership of whom would be defined by business undertaken rather than profession.

However there has been City resistence to this and he now accepts that the methods of control should be through existing self-regulatory bodies and those yet to be formed through a strenghened CSI which would be responsible to the Department of Trade and Industry. This would be done through a new legislaion, the Investor Protection Act.

Compensation funds *similar* to that operated by the Stock Exchange will be required if self regulatory bodies are to be recognized as such.

Professor Gower controversial proposal is to extend to the unit trusts the facility to "cold call", effectively the door-to-door selling now done by life insurance companies.

He would like to ban cold calling altogether, but, he said, the two forms of investment are now inextricably linked. In any case his extension would be to formalize what happens.

He hoped a recommendation that both the Unit Trust Association (UTA) and the Life Offices Association (LOA) draw up code of conduct for salesman would remove the worst abuses.

A spokesman for the LOA said the report would allow it to press on with a code of conduct on which a discussion paper went out last October.

Professor Gower also recommends the CSI become the authority for vetting prospectuses for securities not intended to be listed on the in Stock Exchange or the unlisted Securities Market.

In five years the proportion of prospectuses not seeking a listing on either rose to almost *30 per cent of the total.*

Instead they are often traded on an over-the-counter market where the dealer is the issuing house, underwriter and market-maker. This is regarded by Professor Gower as a potentially dangerous practice. His idea is for the CSI to make rules covering these operations.

Professor Gower's register of investment advisers will include any publisher or financial journalist involved in tipping shares.

Leading article, page 11
Two tiers, page 15

Index up to 821 record

The stock market had its best session in more than eight months yesterday, as the FT Index leapt 14.1 to a fresh record of 821.2.

Renewed enthusiasm by investors caught many jobbers on the hop and finally dispelled suggestions that the market had been overbought. It was estimated that more than £2,000m had been added to share values before the close of business last night in one of the busiest day's trading the market has experienced in a long time.

Dealers are now openly talking of the index reaching 1,000 this year if this momentum can be maintained.

The gilts market was more subdued, failing to hold onto earlier gains of nearly 50p. At the longer end of the market, rises were restricted to 25p. But applications for the new "tap", Treasury Convertible, 10 per cent, 1990, were oversubscribed.

Investors who applied for stock above the £96 tender price have been allotted stock in full, as have those who applied for up to £500,000 of stock. But applications of up to £1m will receive only £500,000, while those applying for more than £1m will receive about 46.09 per cent of that figure.

Market report, page 14

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index: 821.2 up 14.1
FT Gilts: 82.23 down 0.04
FT All Share: 497.74 up 6.35
Bargains: 27,779
Datastream USM Leaders Index: 102.71 up 1.59
New York: Dow Jones Industrial Average: 1272.40 up 0.94
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index 10,100.23 down 55.34
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index 1018.07 up 28.35

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling
$1.4130 up 20pts
Index 82.0 down 0.3
DM 3.9700 up 50pts
FrF 12.135 up 0.02
Yen 330.50 down 0.5
Dollar
Index 131.7 up 0.3
DM 2.8055 down 35pts
NEW YORK LATEST
Sterling $1.4125
Dollar DM 2.8075
INTERNATIONAL
ECU £0.569060
SDR £0.727835

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Bank base rates 9
Finance houses base rate 9½
Discount market loans week fixed 9 7/8-9
3 month interbank 9 1/2-9 3/8
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 9 11/16-9 9/16
3 month DM 6 1/16-5 15/16
3 month Fr F13⅜-13¼
US rates
Bank prime rate 11.00
Fed funds 9 13/16
Treasury long bond 102 18/22

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):
am $368.25 pm $368.75
close $368.75-$369.50 (£261-£261.50)
New York latest:
Krugerrand* (per coin):
$380-381.5 (£269-270)
Sovereigns* (new):
$86.50-$87.50 (£61.25-£62)
*Excludes VAT

PSBR over target for year

By Frances Williams
Economics Correspondent

The public sector borrowed £10.1 billion in the first nine *months of 1983-1984 financial* year, slightly more than the Government's revised £10 billion target for the full year announced in November. But Government revenues commonly exceed spending in the first quarter each year, the main tax-gathering season, raising the possibility that the final outcome may undershoot the target.

In addition there are encouraging signs that the Government's own spending, which has been racing ahead of plans, may now be coming under control.

The public sector borrowing requirement in December was £1.3 billion, much in line with market expectations, according to Treasury figures published yesterday. So far this financial year state borrowing is running some £2.5 billion higher than in the same period in 1982-1983, when the final PSBR outcome was £9.2 billion.

But the Treasury is confident that the massive spending spree by government departments at the end of the last financial year will not be repeated this time. Officials believe that the Chancellor's July measures, which knocked £500m off permitted spending and increased planned asset sales by a further £500m, are now biting.

PUBLIC SECTOR BORROWING REQUIREMENT
£m, not seasonally adjusted

	central govt (own account)	general govt*	PSBR
1979-80	4,242	10,366	9,919
1980-81	9,173	13,817	13,187
1981-82	6,481	8,740	8,785
1982-83	7,177	10,313	9,164
1983 Q2	3,745	4,535	3,812
Q3	2,849	3,066	3,244
Q4	2,728	2,513	3,061
Oct	95	−161	67
Nov	1,616	1,314	1,692
Dec	1,017	1,360	1,302

*central and local government
Source: Treasury

Eagle into BAT: Mr Patrick Sheehy (left) and Sir Denis Mountain yesterday (Photograph: Tony Lewis)

BAT completes record £966m Eagle takeover

By Andrew Cornelius

BAT Industries successfully concluded its record £966m takeover bid for Eagle Star Holdings, Britains's sixth largest insurer, yesterday afternoon.

Mr Patrick Sheehy, chairman of BAT, and Sir Denis Mountain, chairman of Eagle Star, marked the end of the fierce battle for control with a symbolic handshake at Eagle's headquarters in Threadneedle Street in the City of London.

Sir Denis and the existing Eagle management will continue to run the company under the takeover terms struck with BAT.

BAT plans to use the Eagle acquisition to increase its involvement in the financial services sector.

The bidding for Eagle Star began last October with a £692m bid by Allianz Versicherungs, West Germany's largest insurer. BAT entered the fray early in November with a £798m bid recommended by the Eagle Star board.

This prompted a controversial spate of bidding by the two companies until Allianz decided to withdraw from the battle on December 30 taking a £163m profit.

Report urges tougher tax powers

By Jonathan Davis
Financial Correspondent

There is no widespread avoidance or evasion of the main taxes on capital transfer, property and oil, a report by the Government-appointed Keith Committee on Taxation concluded yesterday.

Despite this, it nevertheless recommends heavier penalties for offenders and greater powers of search and enforcement for the Inland Revenue in the four areas covered by the report.

These are Petroleum Revenue Tax, Capital Transfer Tax, Development Land Tax and the various forms of stamp duty. Together, they account for more than £6,000m a year of government revenues.

In general, compliance with all four is good, the committee – chaired by Lord Keith of Kinkel – declares.

Justifying why it feels obliged to make 73 recommendations for change, the committee says that it is anxious to bring penalties and the Inland Revenue's enforcement powers into line with its proposals last year for changes in the field of income and capital gains tax.

In particular, it proposes extending and formalizing the Inland Revenue's powers to search premises in pursuit of tax fraud, and says penalties for tax offences should be linked to the sums of money at issue rather set at arbitrary levels.

On capital transfer tax (CTT), the committee says that in cases of fraud or wilful default, the Inland Revenue should be able to claim unpaid tax for a back period of up to 20 years.

The report discloses that out of total CTT payments of £500m last year, only £37m related to transfers of capital made in people's lifetimes, as opposed to on death.

In the six years since the tax was introduced, the Inland Revenue has only succeeded in raising £10,100 in penalties.

Committee on Enforcement Powers of the Revenue Departments: Report, Vol Three. Cmnd 9120. HMSO (£9.95).

NEWS IN BRIEF

New index is named SE 100

The London International Financial Futures Exchange is well advanced in drawing up two new contracts, a stock index futures contract and a US Treasury bond futures contract, which could be launched in the spring.

The new index is an official Stock Exchange construct and will be called the SE 100. As it currently stands, the draft contract calls for a stock index of 100 representative companies which, unlike existing *FT* indices, would be up dated electronically every minute.

The 100 companies will all have large capitalizations, will be fully listed British companies, and will be selected by an independent panel representing a wide spectrum of participants in the British equity market.

● Shares on the New York Stock Exchange started to slide in early trading after first making modest gains. The Dow Jones industrial average was down more than two points at about 1269.

● News Corporation's offering of 6¾ per cent 10-year bonds on the Swiss Capital Market was highly successful and will be the first public issue by a foreign borrower in Switzerland to have an amount surpassing Sw Fr 100m, according to a source involved with the offering.

● Rediffusion Simulation yesterday made a significant gain in the world market for flight simulators, which has seen orders from commercial airline halved in the past two years. The British company signed a $9m deal to update a US Airforce E-3A Sentry early warning aircraft simulator.

● Pennzoil said it is prepared to raise its tender offer for Getty to £125 a share, matching Texaco's bid – the record-breaking $11 billion offer.

Dixor shareholders again oppose Henara offer

By Jonathan Clare

Two dissident shareholders in Dixor-Strand have again written to fellow shareholders to reinforce their claim that the 14p offer from Henara is inadequate.

Mr Anthony Laker and Mr Daniel Levy claim they have the support of the substantial minority of Dixor shareholders who have not accepted the Henara offer but acknowledge that the chances of raising the bid are slim.

But they do have the backing of influential shareholders including Mr Michael Dinsmore, a former Dixor director, who originally formed a consortiu.

Acceptances totalled 87 per cent, but this includes the 80 per cent of share owned by Mr Lerner and further 1 per cent held by Mr Norman Davis, Dixor's chairman. Yesterday Mr Levy claimed that if they had been able to get their arguments across earlier Henara would not have received any acceptances from other shareholders.

He argues that the 15p all share offer – which has subsequently fallen to 14p because Henara's share price has fallen – is lower than the market price had been in 2½ years. He and his fellow dissidents want more information on how the offer price was worked out after the shares were suspended last October at 32p.

Mr Lerner says *the offer will* not be increased and that the original circular that Mr Levy and Mr Laker sent to shareholders contained several errors.

The two admit in yesterday's letter to making "arithmetical errors" but say that does not alter the substance of the complaint.

Trafalgar House may not renew bid for P&O

By Michael Clark

Trafalgar House will not be forced into renewing its £290m contested bid for Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation even if the Monopolies Commission gives the go-ahead *when it is due to report next* month.

Mr Nigel Broackes, chairman of Trafalgar, told shareholders at yesterday's Annual Meeting: "We have not made up our minds about P & O and we have no commitment to proceed or withdraw".

Mr Broackes also denied suggestions that Trafalgar was running short of cash and would soon be calling on shareholders for more. He said: "Borrowings in December totalled £160m. I do not regard that as an uncomfortable level".

But he warned that work on the replacement for the Atlantic Conveyor, lost in the South Atlantic, was continuing to fall behind schedule. British Shipbuilders had been up to six months late, but this may have grown to eight months. "We are very disappointed and inconvenienced", Mr Broackes added.

Commodore appoints new chief

By Geoffrey Ellis

Speculation on the future direction of Commodore International, the American computer company, follows yesterday's news of the appointment of a new president and chief executive. Mr Marshall F Smith takes up the post next month, moving from Thyssen-Bornemisza Inc. where he was president and chief executive.

Mr Smith, aged 54, replaces Commodore's founder, Mr Jack Tramiel, who only last week saw his company announce a record $1 billion sales figure for 1983.

In a statement yesterday Mr Tramiel said that personal reasons caused his departure, but there have been rumblings for some time, with shareholders becoming increasingly uneasy at his management style.

Despite their unease, Tramiel has managed to push his company forward, while competitors faltered, and in some cases, disappeared. In the past year, CBM has seized an increasingly large share of the market, particularly in the fast-growing home area.

Their Commodore 64 machine, voted Home Computer of the Year, has sold almost a quarter of a million units since its launch last Spring.

The company must now set its sights on a new range of machines, for apart from the launch of an attractive (if expensive) portable version of the 64, it is now lagging behind in the competitive field of small business micros.

Factory earnings outstrip pay deals

By Our Economics Correspondent

Earnings in manufacturing industry are rising nearly twice as fast as basic pay deals, but rapid improvements in productivity have so far cushioned the impact on companies' *wage* costs and prices.

The Department of Employment said yesterday that manufacturing earnings rose by an underlying 9.75 per cent in the 12 months to November, while pay settlements are averaging just over 5 per cent, slightly above the rate of inflation.

The difference results mainly from the pickup in manufacturing output over the year. This has boosted working hours – more overtime and less short time – by 3.19 million hours a week, adding 1.25 per cent to the yearly rise in earnings. And it has put more cash into paypackets by way of productivity-related payments and bonuses.

The higher earnings have been largely offset by big gains in productivity. Wage costs per unit of output in the three months to November were only 3.7 per cent higher than a year earlier, compared with an annual rise of 6.2 per cent in the same period in 1982.

Nevertheless the growing element of "wage drift" between basic settlements and earnings is bound to cause some unease in Whitehall. Productivity growth is expected to slow in the coming year, which will push up industry's costs and threaten the Government's hopes for lower inflation unless the rise in earnings also moderates.

The underlying increase in earnings for the economy as a whole was 7.75 per cent in the year to November, unchanged since the pay round began last August, and up from 7.5 per cent in the four previous months. Increased working hours accounted for 0.75 per cent.

The Confederation of British Industry said yesterday that 75 per cent of pay deals in manufacturing since August were lower than a year earlier.

But workers are clearly *reluctant to take pay rises below* the level of inflation of around 5 per cent. Over the past year they have enjoyed a boost to living standards of nearly 4 per cent as earnings have outstripped higher prices and taxes. This has been a key factor behind the consumer boom.

AVERAGE EARNINGS
Whole economy, seasonally adjusted

	Index Jan 1980 =100	% change on year	Underlying % change
1982			
Oct	139.8	7.4	8¾
Nov	141.7	8.3	8¼
Dec	141.8	7.7	8
1983			
Jan	144.5	8.8	8
Feb	147.2	9.6	8
Mar	146.3	8.6	7¾
Apr	147.0	8.6	7½
May	148.6	8.7	7½
June	148.2	8.2	7½
July	150.3	7.7	7½
Aug	150.2	8.4	7¾
Sept	150.7	8.5	7¾
Oct	152.0	8.7	7¾
Nov*	152.0	7.3	7¾

*Provisional
Source: Department of Employment

President opposed to plan for special commission

Reagan rejects pleas to cut budget deficit

From Bailey Morris, Washington

President Reagan has reportedly decided to do nothing about the huge Federal budget deficits for the 1980s in a development which has prompted his chief economics advisor to revise the US growth forecasts for next year and beyond.

White House officials said that despite rising political pressures, Mr Reagan has rejected all the substantive deficit reduction proposals. He is also cool to the suggestion to appoint a special bipartisan deficit commission to resolve the budget impasse.

Earlier this week, 118 members of Congress, including 74 Democrats and 44 Republicans, sent a joint resolution to the President urging him to appoint a special commission as a means of demonstrating some progress on the deficit issue.

But Mr Reagan, apparently fearing that the commission would expose deep division among Republicans on further domestic spending cuts and new tax increases, has *told advisers* that he does not like the idea.

The prospect of no action on the deficit and another, bitter budget battle with Congress prompted Mr Martin Feldstein, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, to scale back his optimistic economic growth forecast.

"Our forecast of slightly greater than 4 per cent growth over the next six years is appropriate only on the assumption that there will be significant action after the election to deal with the deficit" Mr Feldstein said.

Mr Feldstein has said that if there is not significant action to reduce the deficit in the budget Mr Reagan will present to Congress on February 1, than the United States faces "lower real growth, higher interest rates and higher inflation".

In an interview with the *Wall Street Journal* yesterday, Mr Feldstein declined to comment on the specific proposals in the 1985 budget but he said that the optimistic economic forecast it contained was "not consistent" with the deficits it projected.

Mr Feldstein's remarks show a sharp response from the Treasury officials who said there was no reason to revise downward the Administration's forecast for 4.5 per cent growth in 1984.

But a growing number of private economists have also said that inaction on the budget deficits projected in the neighbourhood of $200 billion for the next four years would slow the US recovery to a crawl, perhaps resulting in another recession by late 1985.

The debate over the deficits is expected to escalate during the coming weeks as Congress reconvenes for a new election session to hear President Reagan's State of the Union message on January 25 and receive the new budget the following week.

MARKET REPORT ● by Michael Clark

Brooke Bond tipped

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began, Jan 16. Dealings end, Jan 27. Contango Day, Jan 30. Settlement Day, Feb 6.

It now looks as though soaring tea prices could turn into bumper profits at the **Brooke Bond Group**, famous for its PG Tips brand.

Following a seminar at broker Laurie Millbank, earlier this week rival James Capel has sharply upgraded its earlier forecast. Capel is now looking for pretax profits in the present year of over £70m against last year's figure of £48.8m. This is at least £7m above the nearest market estimate and succeeded in adding 2p to the shares at a new high of 80p.

Capel's figure is similar to the £70m Laurie Millbank is looking for in 1985 Last year Brooke Bind's grocery business accounted for about 60 per cent of profits with the remainder split between its timber and agricultural divisions.

Although the group grows its onw tea it has successfully offset rising tea prices on its retail side by blending it with cheaper deliveries bought last year.

The tea market in Britain is worth about £475m annually and Brooke Bond accounts for around 30 per cent of sales. Last night an analyst said that Capel's daring move was certain to lead to them taking a closer look at the company and the expected profits boom from tea.

Elsewhere, jobbers were taking another beating as the equity market recovered from Tuesday's shakeout with a vengance. The *FT* index had its best session in more than eight months rising 14.1 to an all time high of 821.2 as over £2,000m was added to share values.

Gilts failed to hold their best levels, but were pleased with the news the new "tap" Treasury Convertible 10 per cent 1990 had been oversubscribed at the allotment price of £96. Tenders up to £500,000 have been allocated in full, while those of £1m have been allocated £500,000.

Applications above £1m will receive about 46.09 per cent of that applied for. The rest of the market closed with gains of up to 25p.

Shares of the **Rank Organisation** held steady at 200p – a level which Mr Richard Lake, chartist at broker Grieveson Grant describes as a nice breakthrough point. He says the share price should hit 250p within the next four months.

Broker Wood Mackenzie has become a buyer of shares of **Unigate** which added 8p to the price at 124p yesterday. Wood Mack has just upgraded its forecast for the present year by 21 per cent to £53m and £61m for next year.

The shares have underperformed by 5 per cent in the past month and look set to perform strongly in the coming months, it says.

Meanwhile, there is some doubt over whether or not Mr Phil Harris of Harris Queensway will do a deal with the Ziff family to take over the asset rich **Stylo** shoe business in Bradford.

Harris says things are still on the boil but the Ziff family, which has become used to suitors knocking on the door, is less than enthusiastic. Stylo's shares rose 4p to 310p on talk yesterday the two sides had been talking.

Mintinix, the private investment company owned by Mr Mark Watson-Mitchell publisher of *USM Newsletter*, has increased its stake in Reliant Motor with the purchase of an extra 25,000 shares. Mintinix now speaks for a total of 525,000 shares (9.48 per cent) in the three-wheel car manufacturer. Shares of Reliant held steady at 36p on the news – just 2p short of the high.

ICI has topped up its stake in Ellis & Everard with the purchase of an extra 250,000 shares. This added to the 730,000 shares taken up following Ellis & Everard's recent rights issue means ICI now holds a total of 3.5 million shares, amounting to 27.91 per cent. Ellis & Everard closed unchanged at 200p.

Shares of **London Prudential Investment Trust** continued to hover around the 205p – just 3p short of the high – as London & Manchester Assurance stepped up its holding. It has just bought an extra 185,000 shares and now owns 763,000, or 12.7 per cent.

Godfrey Davis, the Ford main dealership group which has moved into park homes and property under the guidance of chairman, Mr Cecil Redfern, is now busily casting around for a fourth business leg. In the meantime the existing operations are doing well and are on the road for profits of about £3,250,000 (£2,547,000) in the year to end March. The shares were unchanged at 82p yesterday.

Shares of Allied Irish Bank rose 5p to 158p yesterday despite a line of around 4.5 million shares (3.3 per cent) being placed in the market at about the 140p level. The seller is believed to have been another Irish bank The Ocean Bank.

1983/84 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E

BRITISH FUNDS

SHORTS

[illegible]

MEDIUMS

[illegible]

LONGS

[illegible]

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

[illegible]

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

[illegible]

DOLLAR STOCKS

[illegible]

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

[illegible]

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A – B

[illegible]

C – E

[illegible]

F – H

[illegible]

I – N

[illegible]

O – S

[illegible]

T – Z

[illegible]

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

[illegible]

INSURANCE

[illegible]

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

[illegible]

SHIPPING

[illegible]

MINES

[illegible]

OIL

[illegible]

PROPERTY

[illegible]

PLANTATIONS

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS

[illegible]

UNLISTED SECURITIES

[illegible]

We apologise for certain deficiences in our Stock Exchange prices service; and for the non-appearance of unit trust and insurance fund tables, money market and foreign exchange rates and Wall Street prices. These are the result of industrial action by the clerical branch of Sogat '82.

INVESTORS' NOTEBOOK • edited by Michael Prest

Slimmer Tate & Lyle serves up fat profits

After four years of slimming through closure, sales and rationalization, Tate & Lyle, the sugar group, is in such fighting fit form that it can once more *begin to consider the possibility* of expansion by acquisition.

Full year figures from the company underline the astonishing recovery that has been achieved under the guidance of the managing director Mr Neil Shaw.

Pretax profits for the years to the end of September are up 43 *per cent to £57.3m which is* £2.3m better than forecast at the time of the £42m rights issue September. The final dividend of 11.5p, lifting the total for the year to 16p agaist 13.5p last time, is also better than the *15.5p promised with the cash* call.

It is small wonder then that the shares leapt 18p to 433p in response to the figures yesterday.

Acquisitions are now very much to the forefront of the group's thinking. Searches are being conducted in both Britain and North America for companies that will fit the bill. Tate & Lyle wants to buy in its traditional business of sugar refining and sweeteners.

It was this business that pushed up group profits last year with its contribution worldwide rising from £27.6m to £44.4m or from 69 per cent of the total to 78 per cent.

Exceptional trading factors in North America helped profits here by between £4m and £5m. *However, the group is confident* that, with the benefits of rationalization and investment still feeding through, especially in Britain, it can at least match last year's profits in sugar refining and production.

In the rest of the group, the programme of disposals and closures is at an end, though *there is still plenty to be done in* weeding out loss makers and improving the profit performance of some of the larger companies. The big agribusiness, which lost £500,000 on sales of £31.4m last year, will receive close management attention.

The sale in October of the Canadian Zymaize company, which makes fructose sweeteners, will be good for an extra £7.5m on profits through loss elimination alone this year, and with interest charges set to fall further in the wake of the big *cut in borrowings that has been* achieved, the company should be capable of making profits of up to £75m this year.

TATE + LYLE
Share price
DATASTREAM
RELATIVE TO FTA ALL SHARE INDEX
FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC JAN
420 400 380 360 340 320 300 280 260 240 220

Dowty

Dowty has suffered severely at the hands of the recession which has been especially harsh on mining and mining equipment suppliers. But the chairman's warnings at the last annual meeting did not prevent the market from anticipating rather more than the £11.9m pretax, down from £16.4m, which the company made in the six months to the end of September.

Turnover of £178m compared with £198m points to the difficulties in the marketplace, although some of the fall was *caused by Dowty's reorganization*. More important, below the line were the £4.19m of redundancy costs stemming from the reshaping of the business. The board does not expect further such costs in the *second half*, and that alone should speed up progress.

A breakdown of trading profits, which fell from £21.1m to £16.4m, illustrates clearly how circumstances have afflicted the group. Aerospace and defence held its own, returning £10.9m as against £10.1m.

The United States is also the *key to the mining and industrial* divisions, whose trading profits fell sharply from £6.79m to £2.68m and from £2.12m to £184,000 respectively.

By contrast, electronics increased its contribution from £2.01m to £2.63m, reflecting the general health of the division. For Dowty as a whole, better orders and margins point to a slow recovery for the year, even if profits still fall short of the £40.4m made last time. A slight increase in the interim dividend from 1.65p to 1.7p is a modest indicator of a brighter future.

Anglia TV

The apparent collapse in Anglia Television's profits from £4.1m to £2.7m looks bad and is indeed worse than some of the City's more bullish estimates. But the drop is due to exceptional factors and the television company, best known for its *Survival* series, should see a rapid recovery over the next few years.

The outcome for the year is better than the company expected after the disappointing *interim results*. Anglia was hit hard by a big increase in its Channel 4 suvbscription from £2.2m to £6.5m. This year's subscription will be higher but the rise will be much less than last year's enormous leap. Anglia should also receive revenue from Channel 4.

The better second half is the result of higher advertising revenue, which has benefited all the independent companies, with Anglia holding its market share at just under 6 per cent. However, costs have also been increased by a higher *proportion of drama productions*

The fall in the associate company contribution from £903,000 to £709,000 is largely from once-off provisions by East Anglia Securities made against previous investments. *However, Sodastream, the soft* drinks company, where Anglia has a 23 per cent stake (down from 25 per cent) should continue to perform strongly and may be floated off

The change of the US agency from J Walter Thomson to Embassy also dented profits by about £500,000 but this should be more than offset during the current year. The total dividend has been increased from 6.5p to 7p.

Tace profits doubled as interest charge is cut

By Jeremy Warner

Tace, the London manufacturer of electronic, electrical and mechanical control equipment, yesterday announced more than doubled pretax profits for the *year to the end of September*.

They rose from £413,000 to £1.2m after a fall of more than a fifth in the interest charge to £427,000. A final dividend of 2p is being recommended making a total for the year or 3p. The *group paid no dividend* the year before.

The company said that the present year *had* started well with profits for the first quarter substantially ahead of the same period last year.

The group has brought in an extraordinary credit of £1.1m below the line. This represents the profit on the offer for sale of a part of the group's interest in Goring Kerr floated on the stock exchange last autumn, less *reorganization costs and capital* losses realized for tax purposes.

The tender offer for Goring Kerr was 46 times oversubscribed. About a third of Tace's shares are held by London and Northern Group.

Last June the company sold its 89 per cent interest in Weighload to B & A Engineering for about £600,000. Combining this with the Goring Kerr sale proceeds enabled the company to eliminate its *borrowing* by the end of the financial year.

BETT dividend is cut

The profits of BETT Brothers, the Dundee-based building and public works contractor, collapsed in the year to the end of last August. The year end dividend is being cut as a result.

Group pre-tax profits fell from £1.3m to £377,000 on turnover up from £17.1m to £20.1m. The final dividend is being cut from 1.9p last time to 1.65p. This reduces the total for the year from 3.1p to 2.65p.

The company has taken a tax credit of £25,000 against a charge the year before of *£238,000*. But *extraordinary* debits rose from £65,000 to £207,000 reducing attributable profits to £193,000 from £979,000 last time. Earnings per share are down from 6.53p to 1.29p.

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

Sidney C. Banks: Half-year to Oct 31, 1983. Interim payment, net, raised from 2.5m to 2.75p a share. Figures in £000. Turnover 50,720 (42,600). Pretax profit 935 (746). Board's confident that improvement will be maintained in full-year's results.

A. & J. Gelfer: Half-year to Sept 30, 1983. Interim payment up from 1.8p to 1.9p net a share. Figures in £000. Turnover 2,797 (2,470). Pretax profit 409 (358).

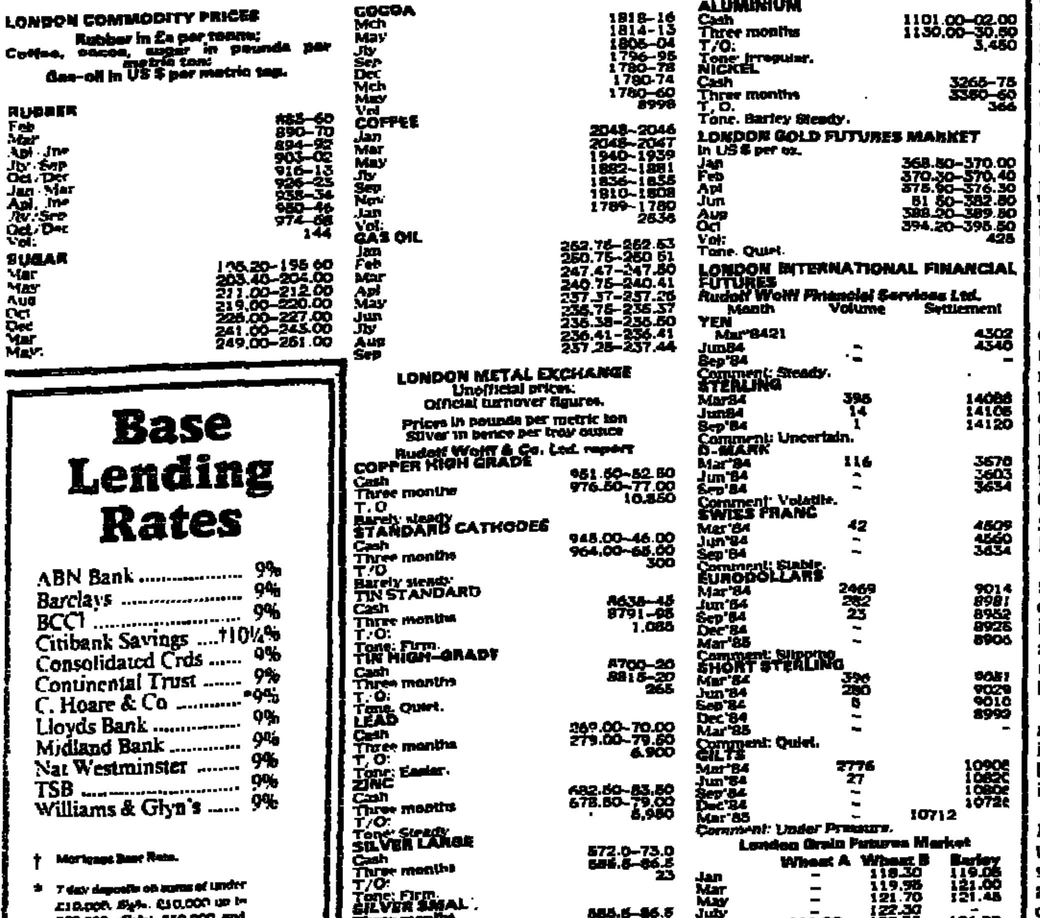
Hawtin: Results for eight months to Sept 30, 1983, compared with 12 months to Jan 31, 1983. Figures in £000. Turnover 9,388 (8,943). Pretax profit, 606, against loss of 72. Dividend of 0.25p a share, against nil last time.

Gnome Photographic Products: *Half-year* to Nov 30, 1983. Figures in £000. Sales 809 (789). Pretax profit 125 (121).

Burroughs Machines: Half-year to May 31, 1983. Figures in £000. Turnover 91,663 (81,763). Pretax profit 13,237 (11,284). Company is a subsidiary of Burroughs of US.

Allied Colloids Group: Half-year to Oct 1, 1983. Interim payment raised from 0.54, adjusted, to 1p a share net to reduce disparity between payments. Figures in £000. Sales 37,639 (29,424). Pretax profit 7,610 (5,440).

COMMODITIES


LONDON COMMODITY PRICES
Rubber in £s per tonne; Coffee, cocoa, sugar in pounds per metric ton; Gas-oil in US $ per metric ton.

RUBBER	
Feb	[illegible]
Mar	890-70
Apl-Jne	894-92
Jly-Sep	903-02
Oct/Dec	916-13
Jan-Mar	926-25
Apl-Jne	938-34
Jly/Sep	950-46
Oct/Dec	974-68
Vol:	144

SUGAR	
Mar	196.20-196.60
May	203.40-204.00
Aug	211.00-212.00
Oct	219.00-220.00
Dec	226.00-227.00
Mar	241.00-245.00
May	249.00-261.00

COCOA	
Mch	1818-16
May	1814-13
Jly	1806-04
Sep	1796-95
Dec	1780-78
Mch	1780-74
May	1780-60

ALUMINIUM	
Cash	1101.00-02.00
Three months	1130.00-30.50
T/O:	3,450
Tone: Irregular.	
NICKEL	
Cash	3265-75
Three months	3350-60

COFFEE
GAS OIL
LONDON GOLD FUTURES MARKET
LONDON INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL FUTURES
LONDON METAL EXCHANGE
COPPER HIGH GRADE
STANDARD CATHODES
TIN STANDARD
TIN HIGH-GRADE
LEAD
ZINC
SILVER LARGE
SILVER SMALL

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	9%
Barclays	9%
BCCI	9%
Citibank Savings	†10¼%
Consolidated Crds	9%
Continental Trust	9%
C. Hoare & Co	*9%
Lloyds Bank	9%
Midland Bank	9%
Nat Westminster	9%
TSB	9%
Williams & Glyn's	9%

† Mortgage Base Rate.
* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000, 6¼%, £10,000 up to £50,000, 6¾%, £50,000 and over, 7¼%.

'Impractical' plan for commission to monitor securities industry is shelved

Gower's two-tier combination of investor protection

Recommendations on the way Britain's securities industry should protect its investors were published yesterday by Professor Laurence "Jim" Gower.

The 212-page report contains 92 recommendations and says the securities industry should be governed on a two-tier mix of statute and self-regulation under a new Investor Protection Act.

He has decided against *recommending* a full American-style Securities and Exchange Commission, and says the ultimate authority should remain with the Department of Trade and Industry.

Professor Gower says in his report: "Unless my proposals are implemented essentially on the lines proposed, further *serious scandals* undermining public and international confidence are, in my view, inevitable. If they are implemented, scandals would not be wholly prevented but I believe that they would be fewer and that *when they occurred less* irremediable damage would be suffered."

Despite personally favouring the setting up of a commission as the best solution, Professor Gower, accepts that it would not be *practical politics*.

"Reviewing this report as a whole, my belief is that the *establishment of a commission* would be the better solution if only because a government department seems less likely to be afforded the needed manpower resources . . . But with that possible exception, I *believe that my recommendations* go as far as is strictly necessary."

Professor Gower has opted for insistence that anyone dealing in the investment business should belong to either a self-regulation body, recognized by the Department of Trade as able to monitor and control its *members*, or be registered with the department itself.

Anyone who belonged to neither would be operating illegally.

All investment advisers would go on to a computerized register open to inspection by the public. Professor Gower says there is a much expanded role for the Council for the Securities Industry (CSI), and suggests that new self-regulatory association should emerge embracing the life insurance, unit trust and mutual funds.



'Unless my proposals are implemented further serious scandals undermining public and international confidence are inevitable.'

Professor Jim Gower

He also recommends the setting up of the proper accounts which hold money for investors on trust, thus establishing the investor's legal right to such cash in the event of the company collapsing.

He has also recommended that the CSI, Takeover Panel and the Stock Exchange should assume responsibility for vetting the prospectusess of companies wishing to sell securities to the public other than through the Stock Exchange.

He says that this provision, already *in law* through the Companies Act, should be transferred in a revised and modernized form to the new Investor Protection Act, along with laws relating to takeover and insider trading.

The new Act would also make the CSI responsible for undertakings by companies and by *anyone* who has agreed to maintain an *over-the-counter* market in its shares.

Professor Gower says he is more convinced now *than ever* that the pre-vetting prospectuses should be mandatory in *this country* because of the large rise of issues where dealers sponsor public issues and act as issuing house, underwriters and market makers.

He is also proposing that when laws relating to insider dealing are transffered to the new Act, the scope of those likely to be liable to prosecution under the law should be widened to include all public servants, central or local. Previously only Crown servants would have been liable if they had obtained price sensitive information about a company and then dealt in its shares.

Professor Gower is using the Investor Protection Act to tidy up another anomaly of the Companies Act, this time relating to directors' perks. Under his proposals, compensation for loss of office and any sum in lieu of pension must be approved by shareholders at a *general meeting. It* was a loophole which occurred when the Company Law was changed requiring a property sale worth more than £50,000 of a company house to a director should be disclosed, while a *"gift" of a far larger sum* as a superannuation gratuity did not.

On pensions, Professor Gower makes no specific recommendations. A separate working party has already been set up to examine the law and conventions governing the conduct of pension funds. *However, he says that what are* regarded as urgent problems can be satisfactorily solved until a legal regime is created.

He says that matters such as potential conflicts of interest and financial disclosure may well point to a system of control through a self-regulation agency recognized by, and aswerable to, *a government department*.

He says of building societies that if they continue to extend *the competitive range of* financial services that they provide, the present legal controls will need reviewing to provide adequate protection to depositors.

Philip Robinson

Key points from the 92 recommendations

Statutory Framework

The Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Act, and relevent provisions in other legislation, should be replaced by a new Investor Protection Act providing a system whereby basic policy overall surveillance and residual regulation of investment business, but not deposit-taking regulated under the Banking Act, would be undertaken by a Governmental agency but day-to-day regulation so far as possible by self-regulatory agencies, initially based on existing professional bodies and organisations, recognised by the Governmental agency.

The Act should recognise that not all those who need to be regulated *would be members of a recognised* self-regulatory agency and that the Governmental agency would have to regulate the admission to *practice, and undertake the direct* supervision, of those who were not.

The Act should make it an offence to carry on investment *business unless* registered either directly with the Governmental agency or through membership of a recognised self-regulatory agency.

The Government Regulator

The Government role could be left to the Department of Trade and Industry and not hived-off to a *self-standing Commission*.

However, if and when legislation is introduced it is apparent that a substantial volume of day-to-day *Governmental regulation* and supervision will have to be undertaken, a self-standing Commission answerable to the Secretary *of State for Trade and Industry* should be established. But the Department should remain responsible for overall surveillance of the *system and for the making*, after consultation with the Commission, of such Regulations as give rise to criminal sanctions.

Scope of regulation

Contracts for commodity or financial futures or options and life insurance contracts should be included within the definition of investments.

"Investment business" should include all those professionally *engaged in the marketing of* investments and investment managers or advisers.

Employees acting solely on behalf *of employers registered for investment* business should not themselves require to be registered; nor should employees (other than those who manage or advise on investments for pension fund trustees or public investment trust companies) who manage or advise only on their employers' investments.

The definition of "investment business" should not include bona fide investment clubs (but should include anyone professionally managing the club or its investments or advising its members on *its investments*).

The Bank of England, on behalf of the Treasury, should retain its role of surveillance of the commodity and financial exchanges but the role of Governmental regulator or commodity and financial brokers in the interests of investor protection should be vested in the Department (or a self-standing Commission).

Self-regulatory Agencies and their Recognition

The Investor Protection Act should provide for the recognition of self-regulatory bodies as (i) investment exchanges or (ii) agencies for the regulation of their members' conduct of investment business, or (iii) both.

It should be made an offence for anyone other than a recognised *investment exchange to carry on* business in the UK as an investment exchange.

The Council for the Securities *Industry should retain its role as the* umbrella and co-ordinating body of self-regulatory agencies and associations. The recognised self-regulatory agencies should be represented on it. With a full-time Director-General and a larger support staff it should exercise supervision over the self-regulatory agencies, which would continue to accept its power to make rules binding on their members. It should make periodical reports on the working and efficiency of the agencies. It should consider the possibility of establishing an inspectorate so that spot checks could be made on members of those agencies who were unable themselves to monitor the observance of their rules in that way.

Registration

The Department (or Commission) should maintain a comprehensive computerised register of *those entitled to undertake* investment business.

The Investor Protection Act should contain provisions facilitat*ing the establishment of effective* trust accounts by registered firms.

The Act should empower the Department (or Commission) to make Orders prohibiting any registered firm from employing, without its consent, any named person who had been found guilty of *an offence involving fraud or* committed a breach of the Act or Regulations or Rules made thereunder. The person concerned *should be afforded the right* to have the matter referred to an independent tribunal.

Members of a recognised self-regulatory agency should be automatically registerd on application and should be struck off the register on their ceasing to be members of any such agency. Others should obtain registration on direct application to the Department (or Commission).

Other firms should not be registered unless the Department (or Commission) was satisfied that those running them were fit and *proper persons by virtue of their* character, training and experience and financial resources, and registration should be revoked or suspended if it ceased to be so satisfied.

The Act should empower the Department (or Commission) to make Regulations, relating to applications for registration, and Rules for the conduct of business of those so registered.

The Register should contain only such facts as the public needs to know: namely, business names and addresses and nationality or country *of incorporation of registered firms*.

Life assurance and Unit Trusts.

The Investor Protection Act should amend the Insurance Companies Act 1982 by inserting a new section in Part III thereof making it an offence –

(a) to promote in the UK the sale of any insurance contract of long term business of a company not authorised to carry on long term business *by the authorities of any* EEC Member State, or

(b) to publish or circulate, or cause to be published or circulated, in the UK any advertisement relating to such a company which undertakes long term business.

Except in accordance with, and to the extent permitted under, Regulations made by the Secretary of State, these Regulations should *provide for the possibility of* granting General Permissions in relation to companies established in countries which the Department was satisfied had standards equivalent in their effect to those in the UK and which afforded reciprocity to UK companies.

The Regulating-making powers of the Secretary of State under the Insurance Companies Act 1982 should be extended by empowering him to make Regulations and Codes of Conduct applying to the employed salesmen and tied *intermediaries of life offices authorised* in the UK and to independent intermediaries operating in the UK in relation to long-term business and not registered for investment business. Codes should include a rule that an intermediary, before selling any policy, should ensure that the client had received and had his attention drawn to all warnings and disclosures required by the Advertising Regulations.

In addition, the Act should amend the Insurance Companies Act 1982 by empowering the Secretary of State to make Orders banning any insurance salesman or intermediary from continuing to act as such in the UK if satisfied that, by reason of breaches of the law, the Regulations, or the Code of Conduct or otherwise, he was not a fit and proper person to undertake such business.

The Investor Protection Act should empower the Secretary of State to make Regulations controlling commissions payable to intermediaries (independent or tied) on dealings in investments and this power should forthwith be exercised in relation to sales of life insurance *and trust units*. The Regulations should make it a breach of the relevant code of conduct for any company or friendly society to pay, *or any intermediary to receive, in* the UK a commission in excess of the prescribed maximum.

The client should be entitled to *obtain from the company or society* a statement of the commission paid or payable to the intermediary of the sale to him and, if he elected to do so, to rescind the contract and recover his money, with interest, if the payment was in excess of the prescribed maximum.

The Act should permit the creation in the UK of incorporated mutual funds, as an optional alternative to unit trusts.

A unit trust or mutual fund should not be permitted to commence offering its units to the public until it had obtained from the Department (or Commission) or a self-regulatory agency recognized for this purpose a certificate of compliance with the conditions and, in the latter case, registered it with the Department (or Commission).

The Act should make it an offence

(a) to promote in the UK the sale of units of a trust or mutual fund which had not obtained (and retained) a certificate of compliance, or

(b) to publish or circulate, or cause to be published or circulated, in the UK any advertisement relating to such a trust or mutual fund

except in accordance with, and to the extent permitted under, Regulations made by the Secretary of State. These Regulations should provide for the possibility of General Permissions to be granted, for example to trusts or mutual funds established in countries with comparable safeguards and which provided reciprocity or to unit trusts with sales restricted to pension funds and charities.

Issues, sales and purchases of units, whether of trusts or mutual funds, should be treated identically and the present believed freedom of a foreign mutual fund to market its 'shares' here once a listing on The Stock Exchange had been obtained should be abolished but a listing of units of a trust or mutual fund with a certificate of compliance should be permissible.

The Act should make it an offence to engage in any form of 'cold-calling' *in relation to investment* business exept as permitted by Regulations made by the Secretary of State. The initial Regulations should permit it in relation to the sale of contracts of long term business of authorised insurance companies (or friendly societies) and of units of trusts or mutual funds which had certificates of compliance.

The cooling-off period presently provided in the case of sales of most types of long term insurance business sould be extended to all types (*other than industial* insurance) and to cash sales of units of trusts and mutual funds.

The Act should provide that life offices and managers of unit trusts and mutual funds are fully responsible for the activities of their tied intermediaries whether they are employed or self-employed.

Public Issues, Takeovers and Insider-Dealing

The statutory provisions in the *Companies Acts relating to public* issues, takeovers and insider-dealing should be transferred in a revised and modernised form to the *proposed Investor Protection Act*.

Invitations to the public, whether on a primary or secondary distribution or on a takeover, *should be treated broadly on the* same lines.

Documents containing such invitations should be pre-vetted *prior to distribution or publication* and effective surveillance should be maintained over any market-makers in the securities concerned.

Accordingly the Act should make it an offence to distribute or publish to the public an issue or takeover prospectus unless:

(a) it complied with the provisions of the Act and Regulations made thereunder: and

(b) permission to distribute and publish it had been granted (and not revoked) by the Department (or Commission) or a self-regulatory agency recognised by it for this *purpose*.

The Department (or Commission) should be nominated as a 'competent authority' for the *purposes of the EEC Directives and* self-regulatory agencies recognised for this purpose should either be nominated as additional 'competent *authorities' or treated as acting on* behalf of the Department (or Commission).

The Act should empower the Department (or Commission) and any self-regulatory agency so recognised to make Rules of Conduct regarding public offerings *or takeovers for which its* permission was sought and regarding the subsequent activities of the companies concerned and any *market makers in the securities of* those companies.

The Stock Exchange and the CSI should be recognised for this *purpose* by the Department (or Commission).

The Rules of the CSI should prescribe that any public issues sponsored by a member of any of the self-regulatory bodies represented on the CSI should be conducted through it, *except for* public issues of securities to be listed or admitted to the USM which should be conducted through The Stock Exchange. The CSI should also consider prescribing that applications for its permission should be made only through persons registered for investment business and admitted to a special register maintained by it. If that were prescribed, an appeal to an independent tribunal (such as the Appellate Committee of the Takeover Panel) should be provided in *the event of refusal* to admit to that special register. In cases where an over-the-counter market was to be maintained in respect of the securities, the Rules should also prescribe the undertakings to be given by the companies (analogous to the General Undertaking required by The Stock Exchange in respect of admissions to the USM) and by the market makers.

In relation to the small residue of public issues not conducted through the CSI or The Stock Exchange, similar Rules of Conduct should be made by the Department (or Commission) but these should not restrict applications for its permission to those registered for investment business since in some cases it might be resonable for the companies concerned to apply *directly*.

The insider-dealing provisions presently in Part V of the Companies Act 1980 should be transferred to the Investor Protection Act and extended so that they cover market dealings in any securities, or options or futures relating to securities (whether of a company or not) and all public servants – central or local.

Offences and Enforcement

The Investor Protection Act should include provisions similar to sections 13 (deceptive inducements) and 14 (investment circulars) of the Prevention *of Fraud* (Investments) Act but substantially re-drafted and clarified.

The publisher of a newspaper or periodical should not escape liability for breach of the re-drafted section 14 merely because he acted in the ordinary course of business in publishing an investment advertisement therein unless, in addition, he proved either that he had no reason to beleive that it contained an invitation to enter into an investment transacton or that the material was placed by a person who was, or whom he believed on reasonable grounds to be, entitled under the Act of Regulations to issue the circular.

Relevant *information gleaned in* the course of any official investigation should be made available to the Department (or Commission) *for use in the exercise of his* functions under the Act, and relevant information obtained by any recognized self-regulatory agency should be made available *to the* Department (or Commission) and to other such agencies if relevant to the exercise of their functions.

The Act should confer up the Department (or Commission) power to inspect the books and papers of any person registered for investment business or any person whom it had any reason to suspect might be carrying on investment business without being duly registered.

Where regulatory offences under the Act had been committed prosecution should not be delayed in the hope of collecting sufficient evidence to obtain convictions at the same trial for graver offences.

The Act should confer on the Department (or Commission) powers to give directions to a firm registered for investment business prohibiting specified disposals of assets or other transactions or the soliciting of business from those not already regular clients, or *ordering assets to be vested in* a specified custodian as trustee.

Further consideration should be given (i) to the method of trial of indictable offences for commercial frauds involving prolonged investigation of documents and accounts *(ii) to the possibility, in such trials*, of substituting two lay assessors, with relevant commercial and accountancy experience, for the jury or, failing that, to providing greater help to juries and (iii) to the further development of international collaboration between the police, prosecuting authorities and regulatory agencies.

The Act and Regulations made *thereunder should provide* civil remedies for those who suffer loss as a result of breaches of their provisions.

The Act should empower the Department (or Commission) to take civil proceedings for injunctions restraining breaches of the Act and for 'disgorgement orders' requiring the offenders to restore any losses suffered by victims of *the breaches*.

The Act should provide that a contract entered into in the course of carrying on investment business by a person not duly registered should be unenforceable by that person and voidable by the other party unless the court granted relief.

Villa pay dearly as Withe steps out of line for the fourth time

Peter Withe, Aston Villa's England forward, will miss the first leg of the Milk Cup semi-final next month because of a two match suspension. He went over 21 disciplinary points in Villa's 2-0 win in the quarter-final at Norwich on Tuesday night when he was booked for the fourth time in the last seven matches. He will now miss a League game at home to Luton Town on February 4 and the Milk Cup tie the following week.

Villa tried yesterday to clear his suspension earlier by attempting to rearrange a League game away to Coventry City which was postponed because of Coventry's FA Cup involvement on January 28. But Coventry turned down Villa's suggestion to play on Tuesday, January 31, the starting date for Withe's ban.

"We understand their reasons," Steve Stride, Villa's secretary, said. "They could have a Cup replay that night and, in effect, their supporters would have had only two days notice of a match with us."

Trelford Mills, who refereed Tuesday's match was following a football League directive when he "sent off" Paul Rideout, Villa's young forward, after 11 minutes.

The League recently circularized clubs and referees out-lining the possible dangers posed by players wearing jewelry in matches. But Rideout, wearing a ring, genuinely believed he was being sent off when the Barnsley official pointed theatrically to the dressing room after the England youth international disputed a booking in the twelfth minute.

"The referee booked me for having a go at 'Dixie' Deehan and then he suddenly said 'go to the dressing room'," Rideout explained.

The stunned youngster was met at the touchline by the furious Villa management team of Tony Barton and Roy McLaren. As they prepared to escort him away Mills granted an unexpected reprieve.

Rideout added: "He suddenly seemed to change his mind and although I was already off the pitch he ran over shouting about my ring. I was a bit surprised because a linesman had already checked us in the dressing room before the game and he said nothing to me."

Rideout, unable to remove the ring, settled for having it taped over, but the experience failed to worry him. He coolly drove in Villa's 33rd minute second goal just 12 minutes after Shaw put them ahead. The result probably granted a stay of execution for Barton and McLaren, who were warned before the game by Doug Ellis, the Villa chairman, that the club would not tolerate continued failure.

"The players were incensed when they picked up newspapers to read these comments just before an important cup tie", Barton said. "It put them under the unfair and unnecessary pressure of thinking they were playing to save our jobs."

The Ellis outburst certainly did the trick, though, as Villa avenged their FA Cup defeat by Norwich six days earlier to reach their seventh semi-final in the competition. They always looked more composed and competitive, even before Norwich lost their England Under-21 centre half, David Watson, with concussion in a fourth-minute collision with Withe's elbow.

Withe: ruled out by two-match suspension

The Norwich captain was sleeping the injury off yesterday after X-ray tests had revealed no fracture. Norwich are hopeful that he may play at Nottingham Forest on Saturday, along with Aage Hareide, the Norwegian international defender, who injured his back against Villa. "The injury to Watson disjointed and demoralized us", Ken Brown, the Norwich manager, said.

"I suppose the result will keep me in the job for another week." Barton joked. "Over two legs I fancy our chances against anybody if we play the way we did against Norwich."

Joe Fagan believes Sheffield Wednesday are on the way back to the big time. The Liverpool manager rates them certainties to return to the First Division next season.

Fagan, whose side were held 2-2 in Tuesday's Milk Cup quarter-final in front of nearly 50,000 spectators at Hillsborough, said: "I can't seen anyone stopping them. Howard Wilkinson has got them believing in the way they play."

Wilkinson, Wednesday's manager, said: "I'm not filled with fear or dread about going to Anfield. We have matched them once with one or two of our players not reaching the standards they are capable of. We can match them again.

A weekend by the sea is Burnley's transfer fee

Torquay United, the managerless fourth division club, have arranged an unusual transfer fee for Burnley's right back Andy Wharton – a free weekend by the sea for Burnley manager John Bond and players.

The deal was made by Torquay's caretaker manager Frank O'Farrell, who stepped in for two days after Bruce Rioch's resignation at the weekend.

Dave Easton, Torquay secretary, said: "It's certainly a new one on me. We are picking up all the hotel and meal bills in Torquay when Burnley come down to play Plymouth on February 4.

"Mind you, it's the sort of deal that only a club like Torquay could offer. Can you imagine anyone wanting to spend a weekend break in Halifax or Hartlepool?".

● Gary Mabbutt put himself in contention for a return to the Tottenham side for Saturday's trip to Everton by giving a strong reserve team performance yesterday. A pelvic strain, came through a hard fought 2-2 match against Southampton at the Cheshunt training ground.

● Alan Brazil, left out of the last two matches, hit a second half equaliser, his seventh reserve team goal in his last three matches, following hat tricks against Crystal Palace and Watford.

Osvaldo Ardiles scored the other goal.

● Aston Villa have extended the contract of their midfield player Dennis Mortimer, which will take his service past nine years. His contract was due for renewal in the summer, but Villa have extended it until next January.

Mortimer, 31, who joined Villa from Coventry in 1975, captained the club to the League Championship in 1981 and the European Cup a year later.

● Reading are asking their fans whether they should switch their home match against Northampton on Friday, March 16, to avoid clashing with the proposed live television broadcast of Southampton v Liverpool at The Dell.

● Swansea City will be Britain's representatives in an expenses-paid, six-nation tournament in Malaysia next week. The struggling second division club fly out with 14 players on Friday to compete for the Kuala Lumpur Cup.

● A group of Hereford United fans have raised £41,000 to help pay off creditors who are owned £50,000 by the fourth division club.

TENNIS

Celebrity Shares – game that breaks the rules

By Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent

The outcome of the Guillermo Vilas case is inconclusive. The vexed issue of appearance money and guarantees is as vexed as ever. Last March the promoters of a tournament in Rotterdam, deprived of the celebrities they expected, asked Vilas to help them out. He did so. Later it was alleged that his manager, Ion Tiriac, accepted a fee of $60,000 (£42,000) and thus broke the rules.

In June the Men's International Professional Tennis Council fined the former French, United States and Australian champion $20,000 (£14,000) and suspended him for a year. Vilas and his manager appealed, denying the charge. They have waited seven months (why seven months?) for a decision. Meantime Vilas had his thirty-first birthday and wondered if his career as a top-tenner was over.

On Tuesday the prolonged, complicated and confused process of appeal ended with an announcement that confirmed the original findings, upheld the fine but rescinded the suspension – a somewhat contradictory gesture of mercy based on the player's previously "exemplary" conduct and a belief that, during all those months of uncertainty, his tennis had suffered enough.

The fine is only a third of the alleged appearance fee, but Vilas must share with the MIPTC the costs of the appeal, which have been estimated at $400,000 (£282,000). On the whole he has been treated leniently. That is reasonable because to some extent he has been used as a scapegoat and as an example to others.

The guarantee system was born because a small minority of players are sufficiently celebrated to attract the public, the publicity media and consequent prestige. To persuade such players to take part in their events, tournament promoters or their rich backers have persistently made private payments to the stars.

These payments used to be defined as appearance money (a flat fee in addition to prize money) or a guarantee (a fixed minimum that became irrelevant if the player earned as much, or more, in prize money). These inducements, contravening the rules, are now collectively known as guarantees.

The problems, which seem to be insoluble, lie in defining which inducements break the rules – and in establishing the facts of such clandestine arrangements. Cash payments are comparatively straightforward, though difficult to prove. Given total and universal integrity by tournament organizers and players, with a mutual refusal to offer private payments or accept them, the malaise – assuming it is such – would be checked but not cured. There are other ways in which celebrities can be persuaded to turn up for this or that tournament.

A business agreement between player and promoter or sponsor may involve paid promotional appearances on television or at pretournament social functions. A player may profit from store appearances, autograph sessions, coaching clinics, or exhibitions played before or after the tournament concerned. And a player's fee for endorsing a racket or a line of clothing may be partly based on his participation in one tournament or another.

Those are some of the ways in which players and entrepreneurs can respect or circumvent the rules governing guarantees. For 30 years and more administrators have tried to distinguish between what is permissible and what is not – and to enforce such distinctions. The most recent campaign, culminating in the Vilas test case, may discourage abuses and drive private negotiations more deeply into the shadows. It remains likely, though, that in one guise or another guarantees – private inducements to play in a particular event – will always be with us.

The case against guarantees is that they are unjust: and also impair the integrity of the professional game by reducing the incentive to win and thus making competition less credible. It is argued that a player guaranteed £50,000 is not going to work himself into the ground for a first prize of £25,000.

The accusation of injustice is based on the argument that nobody should be paid more than he can win – that all players should be rewarded on merit alone, with no cash incentives other than those "up for grabs" in the prize fund. It is felt, too, that an agent permitted to negotiate a guarantee on behalf of a top-tenner might insist on smaller guarantees for other clients, a practice that could eventually make the prize-money format a symbolic sham.

There is, however, growing support for discarding the ban on guarantees: on the grounds that the ban has never been totally effective, never can be and is misguided anyway. Advocates of an open market point out that a player's ranking, reputation and market value are at stake every time he or she goes on court and that the chance of celebrities merely going through the motions is therefore exaggerated. This line of thinking, though, is convincing only when applied to the more distinguished tournaments.

It has been suggested that in society as a whole it is common practice to offer experts financial inducements to work for one company rather than another. Such practices, whether in tennis or any other profession, are freely negotiated for the benefit of both parties. It is further asserted that, as part of their promotional budget, tournaments should be free to "buy" the celebrities who will bring in the public, the publicity and the prestige. It is also argued that the ban on guarantees discriminates against the leading players, who should be allowed to cash in

So much for the details of the problem and the case for and against a ban on guarantees. If only it was as easy to see the way ahead. It has been suggested that guarantees should be brought out into the open, with a set scale of fees according with the players' rankings. This was done last year in the World Team Cup competition (exempt from the ban because it is a team event, though it is difficult to appreciate what difference that makes). Alternatively, a larger proportion of prize money could be allocated to players reaching the later rounds of a tournament. Either scheme, or both, would alleviate the problem without solving it. Additional inducements could still be privately negotiated.

The guarantee system cannot be allowed to run riot. It must therefore be disciplined and discouraged. Tennis has a fight on its hands – a fight it probably cannot win. But the cost of chickening out would be chaos.



Vilas the scapegoat

Worst gate for QPR's best win

The Queen's Park Rangers manager, Terry Venables had sympathy for those supporters who missed the six-goal victory against Stoke City at Loftus Road on Tuesday night. Rangers' biggest first division win was unfortunately watched by their lowest league gate of the season – 9,320.

Venables said: "It was a cold night. I felt sorry for the regular fans who normally cone along, but decided to stay at home."

Bill Asprey, who last week was appointed as Stoke City manager for the rest of the season was preoccupied by matters on rather than off the pitch. "It was our worst defensive display of the season, absolutely disgraceful. I blame our defence for all six goals. Rangers were given free headers and did just about what they liked. It wouldn't have made any difference if we had trained on Rangers' artificial pitch for a week. If you don't do the basics, you will be punished," he said.

Asprey now has to contemplate a winter struggle against relegation. Venables, in contrast, is planning a serious challenge to the first division leaders over the second half of the season.

Rangers victory, which included two goals from the newly-acquired Jeremy Charles, lifts Rangers into fourth position in the League and has helped them towards a place in Europe next season. Stainrod, Stewart, Gregory and Fillery were Rangers' other scorers.

Venables said: "With a little bit of luck we could have been in the top two at this stage, but we are still looking to make an impression with almost half a season to go. Although I don't think we will win the title, we are in a position to try."

The evening was not all joy for Venables, however. Charles sustained a split eye which needed stitching while Terry Fenwick also received a knock, but both should be fit for Saturday's trip to Sunderland.

TUESDAY NIGHT'S RESULTS

MILK CUP: Fifth round: Sheffield Wednesday 2, Liverpool 2; Norwich City 0, Aston Villa 2.
FIRST DIVISION: Queen's Park Rangers 6, Stoke City 0.
WELSH CUP: Fourth round: Newport County 6, Lex II 0; Wrexham 1, Rhyl 1. Postponed: Shrewsbury v Colwyn Bay.
CENTRAL LEAGUE: First division: Liverpool 5, Blackburn 0. Postponed: Burnley v Sheffield United. Second division: Manchester City 0, Preston 1; Wigan 1, Barnsley 2. Postponed: Oldham v Wolverhampton Wanderers; Bradford City v Port Vale; Rotherham v Chesterfield.
FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Chelsea 1, Luton 0. Postponed: Crystal Palace v Birmingham; Millwall v Charlton.
FA TROPHY: First round: Slough 3 Dulwich Hamlet 4; Gloucester 3, Fisher 3; Wycombe Wanderers 4, Dorchester 0. First round replays: Nuneaton 2, Worcester 0; Harrow 0, Carshalton 2. Postponed: Bath v Croydon.
LONDON SENIOR CUP: First round: Postponed: Leyton Wingate v Hampton; Welling v Clapton; Boreham Wood v Sutton.
CALCUTTA: Wehru international tournament: Poland XI 1, Argentina XI 1.
NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Macclesfield 4, Marine 1. Postponed: Witton v Hyde.
MIDDLESEX CHARITY CUP: Semi-Final: Kingsbury 0 Wembley 2.
ESSEX THAMESIDE TROPHY: Rainham 0, Aveley 2.
ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: First division: Maidenhead 3, Chesham 1. Second division: Barton Rovers 2, St Albans 6.
LONDON SENIOR CUP: Bromley 2, Epsom and Ewell 1; Corinthian-Casuals 0, Kingstonian 2; Tooting and Mitcham 4, Woking 1; Woodford 5, Metropolitan Police 1. Postponed: Barking v Barnet.
SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Midland division: Postponed: Bridgnorth v Moor Green.
BERKS AND BUCKS SENIOR CUP: Third round: Chalfont St Peters 3, Bracknell 0.
FA TROPHY: First round: Whitby 1, Blyth Spartans 1; Trowbridge 1, Leytonstone/Ilford 2.
OTHER MATCH: Wokingham 2, Wimbledon 2.
FA YOUTH CUP: Fourth round: Arsenal 1, Cambridge United 0.

Soviets fire first and ask questions later

Moscow (Reuter) – The trainers of six Soviet teams, a third of the first division, have been replaced in a reshuffle announced by the national sport committee, yesterday. The trainer of Torpedo Kutaisi, Tengiz Grdzelishvili, was dismissed for serious errors in handling his team and five others resigned, which probably signified some pressure, the newspaper, *Soviet Sport*, said.

The other trainers to go were those of another Georgian club, Dynamo Tbilisi, Dynamo Moscow, the Armenian club, Ararat Yerevan, the Moldavian side, Nistru Kishinev, and the Moscow-based Soviet Army team.

The second division club, Rotor Volgograd, sacked their trainer, Vladmir Korolkov, for "serious errors and moral failings", the sport committee said.

The sport committee has caled for an examination of the state of Soviet football after a disappointing performance by the national side in failing to qualify for the finals of the European Championship

● The Hague (Reuter). – The Netherlands are to take part in the six-nations tournament next June which will mark the seventieth anniversary of the Brazilian Football Association, the Royal Netherlands Football Association (KNVB) said yesterday.

The opening match, in which Brazil, England, Argentina, Uruguay and Mexico will also compete, is on June 9. The final is scheduled for June 19 in the Maracana Stadium, Rio de Janeiro.

Today's fixtures

FOOTBALL
F A TROPHY: First round: Barking v Aylesbury United. Replay: Bath v Croydon (postponed).
FOOTBALL COMBINATION (2.00): Fulham v Chelsea; Millwall v Charlton Athletic.

RUGBY LEAGUE
FIRST DIVISION: Hull v Leigh.

RUGBY UNION
CLUB MATCH: Cheltenham v RAF
HOSPITALS CUP: First round (2.00): St Thomas's v Royal Free; St Bartholomew's v Guy's.

RACKETS
British Amateur Singles (Queen's Club, West Kensington, 4.30).

Irish look for dignity indoors

From Rex Bellamy, Essen

Britain play Ireland here today in the European indoor team championship for the King's Cup and, on paper, Britain should win. Czechoslavakia may be more difficult to beat on Saturday, in spite of the fact that they are represented by what amounts to a reserve team. But Britain have an obvious chance to reach Sunday's final, probably against Sweden, and win the championship, for the first time since 1967.

As is usually the case when Britain play a team match, much depends on Christopher Mottram. He has a superb record in this type of event but has a question mark against him this time. Mottram's withdrawal from the Grand prix circuit may have taken the edge from his ability as a match-player. The weight of responsibility has, however, been slightly reduced by the fact that he will be playing at second string, behind Colin Dowdeswell.

There are several factors to inspire or at least encourage Ireland. They were beaten 2-1 by Czechoslovakia on Tuesday and must win today to stay in the running. They have a chance to bring a little dignity to their terrible record against British teams.

Their first string, Matt Doyle, who beat Eliot Teltscher in the Davis Cup, can hardly play as badly again as he did against Libor Pimek on Tuesday. That tie with Czechoslovakia gave Doyle and Sean Sorensen some severe match-play, whereas today Britain will be competing for the first time.

Michael Hickey, the Irish captain, said yesterday that the draw has not been favourable to Britain. "They have been here since Monday but will be the last team to play on the court", he said. "On the other hand players at this level get up pretty quickly, regardless of the surface. We were pleased when Britain announced their playing order, because we prefer to have their best player against our best player.

"Matt has a lot ot prove. We had hoped for more from him against Czechoslovakia. Sean may have a better chance against Buster (Mottram) than he would have against Colin. Buster has not been playing as much as heretofore and may not be as sharp. We had to win the doubles against Czechoslovakia to have any chance of still being involved. Now we hope that we can do well against Britain

Sorensen, a slimly built left-hander, was overpowered by the bigger and stronger Jaroslav Navratil, who won 6-3, 4-6, 6-4, and might have finished the job in two sets but for a sudden flurry of aces by Sorensen. The Irishman could make little impression on Navratil's service games – and Doyle made even less impression on Pimek's.

Pimek was never even taken to deuce. Doyle's returns were poor and his serving too wayward to keep Pimek under pressure. Doyle was beaten 6-3, 6-3, a disappointing performance that made it of no more than marginal relevance that the same Irishmen beat the same Czechoslovaks 7-6, 6-7, 7-6 in the doubles.

RESULTS. Italy 3, Monaco 0, Hungary 3, Finland 0.

IN BRIEF

S Africans hope to keep race

Johannesburg (Reuter) – South Africanmotor racing officials were confident yesterday that the Kyalami track would retain its world championship status despite a report from Paris that its future was in jeopardy.

A statement by the international motor sports federation, FISA, on Tuesday said the South African Grand Prix woud be taken off the calendar if certain safety improvements were not made and financial guarantees given. But the owner of the track, Bobby Hartslief, said that he was confident the required modifications would be completed by March 7, a month before the race, when an official inspection is due. He also said the financial guarantee would be given before the required date of February 1.

COMMONWEALTH GAMES: Salford City Council are considering making a bid for the 1994 games, although the recreation committee chairman, Councillor Joe Holt, said the city had no athletics stadium or 50-metre pool He added, however, that the council was ready to build them "tomorrow" if the money became available.

BOXING: Unbeaten Roger Mayweather, of the United States, will make the third defence of his WBA junior lightweight title when he meets his compatriot, Rocky Lockridge, on February 26.

BOXING

Sibson bout will go on as planned

Paris (Reuter) – The European middleweight championship bout between Louis Acaries and Tony Sibson will go ahead here as planned on February 25, despite Sibson's defeat by Don Lee in Atlantic City last Sunday, the French champion's brother, Michel Acaries, said yesterday.

"The defeat of Tony Sibson does not rule out the fight," he said. "Last night we were in contact with London and I was assured that Sibson would be in Paris on February 25 to meet Louis. He is returning from the United States next Sunday and will sign the contract then."

Sibson's manager, Sam Burns, said on Tuesday that he might ask for a postponement. Michel Acaries said he thought Sibson's injury – a cut over the left eye – was not serious. "In a week nothing will show and he will be able to start training again," he said.

● Koji Kobayashi, of Japan, sprang a surprise by taking the World Boxing Council flyweight title from Frank Cedeno, of the Philippines, in Tokyo. Kobayashi knocked down Cedeno three times with left and fight punches to the head before the American referee, Lou Filippo, stopped the bout in the second round. Cedeno won the title from Charlie Magri in London last September.

RUGBY UNION

Record fine imposed on brawlers

By Keith Macklin

Oldham and Leigh were fined record sums of £1,000 each at yesterday's Rugby League management committee inquiry into the abandonment of their match on January 8.

The referee, John Mean, of Leyland, called off the game at Oldham after 56 minutes when the teams began brawling, but he was censured for his action by the committee, who felt he had other options.

The hearing, at Leeds lasted four hours as evidence was heard from the referee, touch judges, club directors, coaches and players.

The match was declared void and the game will be replayed. The committee, who considered video evidence during the hearing, said afterwards they felt there were other options open to the referee which he "might have applied to advantage before taking the ultimate step of abandoning the game."

Jack Bateman, the council chairman, said that Rugby League had come out of the affair "not very well at all. This is a bad thing for our game."

Both clubs may appeal against the fines. Leigh representatives indicated they would certainly do so.

EQUESTRIANISM

Hickstead jumps for joy

By Jenny MacArthur

The Hickstead Jumping Derby has become the richest showjumping event in the world following the announcement yesterday by Silk Cut, the new sponsors of the event, that they are giving a first prize of £20,000 – a £6,000 increase from last year.

Silk Cut's £78,000 sponsorship of the four-day Derby meeting from 24-27 August and for at least the next two years has assured the future of the Sussex showjumping venue. Early last year Mr Douglas Bunn, the owner of Hickstead, had been gloomy about the showground's future following the withdrawal of two main sponsors, Kerrygold and Hambro Life. Mr Bunn said last May that if no one took on the Jumping Derby the whole of Hickstead would 'almost certainly have to close'.

The new sponsors are also offering the winner of the Derby a further £5,000 if they complete two clear rounds. Since the event was started in 1961 only three riders have achieved this feat. Pat Smythe was the first in 1967, riding Flanagan, followed by Alison Westwood with The Maverick in 1968 and Harvey Smith on Mattie Brown in 1970. Last year John Whitaker and Ryan's Son won the event after completing the only clear round in the first round – and only the 22nd clear round of the event's 23-year-old history.

The first of Hickstead's three international meetings this year will be from June 1-3. The May meeting has been dropped from the calendar. Mr Bunn would not disclose the name of the sponsor for the June meeting yesterday. The Nations Cup meeting has been brought forward because of the Olympics and will be held from July 12-15.

Moser in Milan

Francesco Moser, of Italy, and the Netherlands' Rene Pijnen are the leading partnership in the Milan six-day cycling race fro February 11

GOLF

Jacklin's 'great challenge' as Ryder captain

Tony Jacklin will again captain Europe's Ryder Cup team against United States at the Belfry, Sutton Coldfield, next year. The Professional Golfers Association have given the former British and US Open champion their approval after his magnificent leadership against the Americans in Florida last October.

Jacklin's captaincy inspired the Europeans to their best performance in the States – defeat by one point – with the result in doubt until the last two singles. But Jacklin has no illusions that the next match at home, the twenty-sixth in the series, from September 13 to 15 in 1985, will be a pushover for Europe.

The Americans have not been beaten in the fixture since 1957 and Jacklin said at his home in Sotogrande in Spain: "Everyone must remember that the circumstances will be totally different from Florida – different teams, different atmosphere.

"I have no doubt that we have within us the capability of winning but we have to work on it and get it right. We'll have to have the breaks as well. It is going to be a great challenge."

TABLE TENNIS

Withdrawal of rival may help Miss Witt

By a Special Correspondent

Karen Witt, England's national champion, has an excellent chance of winning through to the semi-finals of the season's leading event, the English open, sponsored by Norwich Union, at Brighton next week, after the late withdrawal of Bettine Vriesekoop, of the Netherlands, the European champion and top seed.

Miss Vriesekoop, who still hopes to defend her title in the European Top 12 tournament in which Miss Witt will be competing for the first time in Bratislava early next month, is plagued by a mystery illness that has dogged her all season.

This means the reading player, who is seeded fifth equal and who is in the same quarter as Miss Vriesekoop, should, according to the seedings, meet Yoshiko Shimauchi, of Japan, for a place in the final.

The withdrawal is another setback within a short space of time for the troubled European champion who two weeks ago lost her No 1 European ranking to Mari Hrachova of Czechoslovakia, who is seeded second in the bottom half of the draw at Brighton.

BASKETBALL

Milan stand in the path of Solent

By Nicholas Harling

Sperrings Solent Stars who, stand on the threshold of becoming the first British club to reach the semi-finals of a European competition, the Cup Winners' Cup, can ill afford to underestimate the team most likely to stand in their way.

Having beaten Saturn Cologne 82-78 in Tuesday's gripping quarter-final group match Solent probably need only to win one of their two remaining games to go through. Simac Milan, the visitors to Eastleigh next Wednesday for what promises to be an epic encounter, are the team Solent most realistically beat for their last group game is away to Cibona Zagreb, who have already thrashed the English League leaders at home.

Yesterday's celebrations on the south coast were only slightly dampened by the news that Milan had gained a remarkable success over Zagreb to raise their own hopes of qualifying. Had Milan lost they would have had less to play for

The problem for Jim Kelly, Solent's coach is having to persuade his players that just because they hve beaten Milan in Italy, there will be no formality in the home return. "People are saying that all we have to do is beat Milan but not everyone can realise taht just because we have beaten Milan once, there's no guarantee we will do so again", he said. "I wish it was ging to be that easy. Milan are a fine team and their result against Zagreb didn't surprise me. Maybe people should start giving us a little late credit for what we did to them in Italy".

Milan, of course, are the club which won the world invitation club championship, sponsored by Philips, at Crystal Palace over the New Year, beating Maccabi Tel Aviv, the holders in the final. Then, however, they were able to call on Antoine Carr, their big American, who did not play against Sloent and is still ineligible for European competitions. Solent hope that his absence will continue to provide the essential difference between the side that won at Palace and the side with whom they renew acquaintance.

Navratilova top

New York (AP) – Martina Navratilova has been named the No1-ranked woman player in the United States for 1983.

RACKETS

Prenn passes a test

By William Stephens

John Prenn, the holder and first seed in the amateur singles championship, sponsored by Celestion Loudspeakers, came through the first severe examination on the condition of his injured back at Queen's Club on Tuesday when be defeated Johathan Spurling 15-5, 15-5, 15-11.

Prenn, the world chamion, after defeating his closest rival, William Boone, in the final of the British open championship last April, accepted his challenge for the World title. Subsequently, Prenn was forced to postpone the challenge and this week will determine whether it can be held in April or deferred until next season.

Prenn beat Spurling by imposing control through tight service and with natural footwork he produced handsome, wristy drives deep and low to length with perfect timing. Spurling had difficulty receiving service and confessed that he served badly and was not used to such pace. He was clearly despondent at his own mistakes, and the memory of having, as a member of the Tonbridgian second pair with Graham Cowdrey, reached the final of the Noel Bruce Cup last November, eliminating on the way the champions, Prenn and Charles Hue Williams, receded into the distance.

Randall Crawley, suffering from two cracked ribs caused by a fall while skiing recently, found rhythm, perfect positioning and fluent strokes to defeat Jeremy Hughes, a solid and precise player, 15-9, 15-0, 15-13. Boone overwhelmed Michael Hooper 15-2, 15-0, 15-6.

RESULTS: J Prenn bt J Spurling 15-5, 15-5, 15-11. R Crawley bt J Hughes 15-9, 15-0, 15-13. W Boone bt M Hooper 15-2, 15-0, 15-6.

SNOW REPORTS

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	Conditions Piste	Conditions Off Piste	Runs to resort	Weather (5 pm)	°C
Avoriaz	130	135	Good	Powder	Good	Fine	-6
Good skiing in most places							
Crans-Montana	40	120	Good	Powder	Fair	Fine	-3
New snow on hard base							
Davos	80	160	Good	Powder	Good	Fine	-7
Excellent skiing everywhere							
Flaine	115	220	Good	Powder	Good	Fine	-10
Some exposed windswept slopes							
Gstaad	30	80	Powder	Powder	Good	Fine	-10
New snow on good base							
Ischgl	50	160	Good	Powder	Fair	Fair	-10
New snow on good base							
Kitzbühel	25	100	Good	Good	Good	Cloud	-3
Excellent on and off piste							
Les Arcs	85	145	Good	Powder	Good	Fine	-5
Good skiing everywhere							
St Moritz	40	50	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	-7
New snow on hard base							
Saas Fee	40	90	Good	Powder	Good	Fine	-2
Powder on good base							
Verbier	30	130	Good	Powder	Good	Fine	-2
Powder heavy lower down							
Wengen	25	80	Fair	Powder	Worn	Fine	-3
Thin coat of powder on piste							

In the above reports, supplied by representatives of the Ski Club of Great Britain, L refers to lower slopes and U to upper slopes. The following reports have been received from tourist boards:

AUSTRIA

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	State of Piste	Weather	°C
Alpbach	30	80	-	-	-3
Axamer Lizum	-	80	-	-	-4
Badgastein	25	140	-	-	-4
Berwang	55	75	-	-	-8
Brand	35	135	-	-	-4
Igls	10	75	-	-	-4
Kaprun	30	140	-	-	-6
Lech-Zürs/A'rg	90	170	-	-	-6
Lienz/Osttirol	10	70	-	-	-4
Mayrhofen	10	70	-	-	-8
Mitterbach	25	105	-	-	-3
Obergurgl	70	100	-	-	-4
Obertauern	160	190	-	-	-3
Saalbach	65	115	-	-	-6
S Anton am A'g	60	280	-	-	-5
Schruns	10	150	-	-	-4
Seefeld	75	100	-	-	-5
Serfaus	55	145	-	-	-3
Söll	40	70	-	-	-3
Wildschönau	35	110	-	-	-4

NORWAY

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	State of Piste	Weather	°C
Finse	-	190	Good	-	-13
Geilo	-	80	Good	-	-6
Gol	-	50	Good	-	-12
Lillehammer	-	70	Good	-	-9
Norefjell	-	40	Good	-	-5
Oslo	-	60	Good	-	-4
Rjukan	-	60	Good	-	-5

FOR THE RECORD

ATHLETICS
MELBOURNE: 100m: 1, A Wells (GB), 10.6 sec. 200m: 1, Wells, 21.16 sec. 800m: 1, M Hillardt (Aus), 1 min 46.48 sec; 3, I Billy (GB), 1:47.31; 1,500m: 1, B Manminski (Pol), 13 min 43.15 sec; 12, D Moorcroft (GB), 13:21:13.

BASKETBALL
Milwaukee Bucks 112, Indiana Pacers 92, Philadelphia 76ers 128, Detroit Pistons 117; Atlanta Hawks 112, Utah Jazz 106, New Jersey Nets 121, New York Knicks 115; Cleveland Cavaliers 105, Chicago Bulls 103; Boston Celtics 122, Kansas City Kings 113, Houston Rockets 124, Denver Nuggets 115, Portland Trail Blazers 121, Dallas Mavericks 114, Los Angeles Lakers 108, Washington Bullets 95; Golden State Warriors 123, San Diego Clippers 110.
EUROPEAN CUP WINNERS' CUP: Group A Quarter-finals: Scarofini Pallacanestro Pesaro (It) 98, Pardubice (Cz) 75. Group B: Simac Milan 82, Cibona Zagreb 59. Solent Stars 82, Saturn Cologne 78.
KORAC CUP: Group D Quarter-final: Red Star Belgrade 93, Moderne Le Mans 84.

ICE HOCKEY
NATIONAL LEAGUE: Hartford Whalers 3, New Jersey Devils 3. Quebec Nordiques 7, Boston Bruins 3; Washington Capitals 8, Winnipeg Jets 3; Philadelphia Flyers 6, Montreal Canadiens 4; St Louis Blues 2, Calgary Flames 2, Buffalo Sabres 5, Vancouver Canucks 1.

CRESTA RUN
ST MORITZ: Marsden Cup, first open race from top: 1, M Melchior (Switz), 167.93, 2, N Bibbia (It), 173.19; 3, U Schwarzenbach (Switz), 174.44, 4, A Freeland (GB), 176.68, 5, M Stapleton (GB), 177.31; 6, A Häberli (Switz), 179.29.

BOXING
TOKYO: W B C flyweight championship: Koji Kobayashi (Japan) bt Frank Cedeno (Phil), ko second round.

RUGBY UNION
CLUB MATCHES: Cambridge University 21, Australian Universities XV 10; Oxford University 6, Army 8.

HOCKEY
REPRESENTATIVE MATCH: Cambridge University 1, RAF 1.

BADMINTON
TOKYO: Japanese open championship: Mixed doubles, quarter-final round: M Dew and G Gilks (GB) bt J Helledie and D Kjaer (Den) 15-5, 15-8; S Kihlstroem and M Bengtsson (Swe) bt S Fladberg (Den) and J Webster (GB) 15-7, 15-4; W Gilliland (GB) and J Immelda (Ind) bt D Bridge and K Beckman (GB) 15-8, 15-13; M Francisca and R Heryland (Ind) bt Wong Man Hing and Wong Har Ping (Hong) 15-5, 15-8.

CRICKET
KARACHI: Under-23 match: Pakistan 353 for 6 dec; Sri Lanka 143 and 224. Pakistan Under-23 won by an innings and 26 runs.

FOOTBALL
FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Tottenham Hotspur 2, Southampton 2, Leicester 7, Oxford Utd 2; Bristol Rovers v Brighton (postponed).

SNOW REPORTS
SCOTLAND: Cairngorm: Upper runs complete, wide cover of new snow; Middle runs complete, wide cover of new snow. Lower slopes complete, wide cover of new snow. Vertical runs: 1,800ft; Hill roads slight snow; Main roads, slight snow, snow level: 1,000ft. Glenshee: Upper runs complete powder snow on a firm base; Lower slopes ample nursery areas, powder snow on a firm base. Vertical runs: 1,000ft; Hill roads: moderate snow; Main roads: moderate snow. Snow level 2,000ft. Glencoe: Upper runs: complete, wide cover of new snow. Lower slopes: complete, wide cover of new snow; Vertical runs: 2,600ft; Hill roads, blocked; Main roads blocked; snow level 200ft. Lecht: Upper runs: complete, wide cover of new snow on a firm base; Middle runs complete, wide cover of new snow on a firm base; Lower slopes: ample nursery areas, new snow on a firm base; Vertical runs: 700ft; Hill roads: blocked; Main roads: slight snow; Snow level 2,000ft.

RACING

Basil Boy sets early pace in Lincoln betting

By Michael Seely

Basil boy was made a unanimous favourite by all bookmakers when the weights were announced for the William Hill Lincoln Handicap yesterday. After winning two races last season and finishing third in the Cambridgeshire as well as in the Lincoln, Richard Hannon's five-year-old certainly looks fairly handicapped with 8st to carry in the first big race of the 1984 Flat racing season.

As Hannon is in Barbados no plans are known for the favourite but three of the 89 entries will join a record 38 horse power raiding party on Cagnes-sur-Mer next week. Fitness is always at a premium in the first leg of the spring double. So Razor Sharp, Rely On Guy and Shaady will all be joining the British task force in France.

Charlie Nelson is hoping to engage the services of Joe Mercer for Razor Sharp at Doncaster. "The colt had blood vessel problems last season" said the Lambourn trainer yesterday "but he ran well when second to Miss Thames at Bath and does not look to badly treated with 8st 7lb."

Willie Ryan will be on board Rely On Guy, the colt with which Reg Hollingshead won a race at Doncaster for Ian Botham last June. Geoff Huffer's regular jockey Michael Miller will be riding Shaady who is now back at Newmarket after an unsuccessful journey to the United States in 1983.

Philip Mitchell has booked Bryn Crossley for Morality Stone, in the hope that the pair can repeat their 1980 triumph with Kings Glory. However, last season's Newbury Spring Cup winner is not one of the four horses that the Epsom trainer will be sending to the Riviera. "As Morality Stone ran four times at Cagnes-sur-Mer last year without winning the owners have decided against the trip this year. So I will give him two or three runs over hurdles instead", Mitchell said.

The general price on offer against the seven-year-old, who has been allotted 7st 2lb, is 33-1.

"I would think he would run well as long as he is not balloted out," Mitchell continued "I like a horse with a rating of 25 and a speed figure of 75 for these big handicaps. It *shows that a horse can quicken* at the end of a fast race".

This afternoon the trainer has hopes of winning the second division of the Keep Novices Hurdle at Lingfield with Saratino, who was bought out of Ian Balding's stable for 7,800 guineas at the Newmarket Autumn sales. The colt was beaten five lengths by Star Of Ireland at Fakenham in December. "We went for a good touch but came unstuck" admits the trainer. "I reckon we came up against something pretty smart."

Saratino finished third to the highly rated Townley Stone, at Ascot on Saturday, when his trainer said he needed the race.

The second division of this race should be won by Oregon Trail.

WILLIAM HILL LINCOLN HANDICAP (1m, straight course): Able Albert 4 10 0, So True 4 9 13, Grey Desire 4 9 2, Polly's Brother 4 9 2, Shaady 5 9 1, Another Realm 6 9 1, Kellerina 4 8 13, Pencourt 6 8 12, Quite A Night 4 8 12, Alwair 4 8 10, Private Label 4 8 6, Comedy Fair 4 8 6, Come On The Blues 5 8 7, Razor Sharp 4 8 7, El Mansour 5 8 6, Rana Pratap 4 8 6, Gouverno 5 8 6, Macmillion 5 8 5, Mooresmetal 4 8 5, Christmas Cottage 6 8 5, Young Daniel 6 8 5, Hooligan 4 8 4, Florida Son 5 8 4, Steel Bay 5 8 3, Gamblers Dream 7 8 3, Numismatist 5 8 2, Paperetto 5 8 2, Saving Mercy 4 8 1, Basil Boy 5 8 0, Caballo 5 7 13, Loch Pearl 4 7 13, Follow The Stars 4 7 13, The Ripleyite 5 7 12, Silly Boy 4 7 12, Garden Route 4 7 11, Roman Beach 4 7 10, Romoss 6 7 10, Vintage Toll 4 7 10, Jungle Romeo 4 7 8, Rapid Lad 5 7 8, Wibis Range 5 7 7, Baited Island 4 7 7, Marshalla 4 7 7, Rear Action 4 7 6, Telephone Numbers 4 7 6, Skybost 5 7 6, Star Of A Gunner 4 7 5, Wallet 4 7 5, Holmbury 4 7 5, Warplane 4 7 4, Landower 4 7 3, Streetsman Nurse 4 7 3, Throw Me Over 4 7 3, Chad Speaker 6 7 2, Morality Stone 7 7 2, Lahab 4 7 1, Remorseless 4 7 1, Joyful Dancer, Even Banker 5 6 13, Seven Clubs 4 6 13, High Pitched 5 6 12, Rely On Guy 4 6 12, Roman Quest 5 6 12, Top O' Th' Lane 7 6 12, Trumps 4 6 12, Major Anthony 4 6 11, Hawk Lady 4 6 11, Clachan 4 6 10, Teaby 5 6 10, Averon 4 6 10, Don't Annoy Me 4 6 10, Foolish Ways 5 6 10, Iowa 5 6 10, Record Wing 6 6 8, Behrain Pearls 4 6 8, Adjusted 5 6 8, Rose Of The North 4 6 8, Qualitair Prince 5 6 7, Tropical Red 4 6 7, Eyelight 7 6 5, Rivers Edge 6 6, Dick's Folly 5 6 4, Top Of The Mark 6 6 4, Enbyar Dan 4 6 3, Scrummage 6 5 7, Haven's Pride 5 5 4, Toronto Star 4 5 3. (To be run Doncaster March 24.)



Silent Echo (left) fails to hold Long John by a head at Windsor (Photo: Chris Cole)

Francome closes title gap

John Francome, the defending champion, landed a double at Windsor yesterday with Easter Lee (11-8), and Ardent Spy (7-2) and is now only six winners behind John O'Neill. Earlier this season O'Neill opened up a 22-winner gap.

Francome, on the 71 winner mark, held Lucky Rascal by threequarters of a length on the Triumph Hurdle hope Easter Lee in the opening division of the Rays Novices Hurdle, but had a much easier task on Ardent Spy, who came in eight lengths clear of Quazar Light in the Windlesham Novices Handicap Chase.

Ardent Spy, unbeaten in three runs since switching to fences this season, was a bonus victory for *Francome who deputised for* Anthony Webber, injured in a schooling spill on Sunday. After this *race the claimer John Lovejoy went* to hospital with a suspected fractured left leg and heavy *concussion after falling off Ten* Bears at the fourth last.

A Francome treble on 11-8 favourite Everseal in the second division failed to materialize when the Fred Winter chestnut could finish only third to the 25-1 outsider Lochboisdale, trained by Jeff King. Loyal supporter shattered a fetlock and pastern when falling at the final flight and was put down.

Two Windsor winners defying penalties were Straight Accord and Long John. Straight Accord, a winner here at the New Year meeting, took the Royal Windsor handicap chase by seven lengths for Stuart Shilston. His trainer Fulke Walwyn said: "That's the first time I've ever seen Straight Accord put in a completely clear round. He was bred to jump but it has taken a long *time to get the right idea. I'll bring* him back here to try for a treble."

The Berkshire wine merchant *John Kirby* bought wine and champagne when his bay gelding Long John, won the Weir Handicap *Hurdle by a head from Silent Echo.*

The claimer Vince McKevitt, who also partnered Long John to a five length win at Leicester at the end of December, improved his mount to steal a narrow lead at the final flight from Silent Echo. The latter had made most of the running but failed by a head to get back in front.

David Elsworth *intends to give* Easter Lee one more race before the gelding goes for the Triumph Hurdle. After yesterday's win, the Whitsbury trainer said: "Easter Lee never ran on the flat and is still a big baby. He'll beat a lot of horses in the Triumph but I don't know if he's good enough to win it."

Mrs Nicky Ledger's victory on Bujoji in the Lincolnshire Grand National trial handicap chase at *Market Rasen came three days too* late to qualify her husband's eleven-year-old for Aintree. But Magic *Tipp, who stayed on to finish third,* eleven lengths behind the Kent-trained winner, will be in the line-up *for the National on March 31, and is* on offer with Hills at 66-1.

Lingfield Park

GOING: Heavy

Tote Double: 2.0, 3.0. Treble: 1.30, 2.30, 3.30

1.0 KEEP HURDLE (Div I: novices: 4-y-o: £548: 2m) (16 runners)

105 0p BILL SPEAKER (C Harvey) J Long 10-10 ... C Gray 4
106 00p CATS EYES (E Campbell) I Campbell 10-10 ... R Campbell 4
107 0u COOMBE SPIRIT (R Elsey) J Baker 10-10 ... M O'Halloran
108 0 FLOWERFARM (J Bradley) J Bradley 10-10 ... G Davies
111 4 KNEBWORTH (M Gracie) N Callaghan 10-10 ... –
112 0 LIGHT TRAVELLER (A Duffield) M Masson 10-10 ... R Goldstein
116 2 OREGON TRAIL (T Kanasahi) D Arbuthnot 10-10 ... C Mann 4
119 00 PROMINDANTE (S Tindall) S Mellor 10-10 ... M Perrett
120 p0 REGENCY TAM (A Smith) N Callaghan 10-10 ... –
122 00 SHENTON WAY (Miss W Redman) J Jenkins 10-10 ... J Francome
124 f WATER DRAGON (Hillfields Farming) E Witts 10-10 ... D Sims 7
125 00 WATERHEAD (J Calvanoni) D Oughton 10-10 ... P Double
127 0 WORDSWORTH (D Wilson) D Wilson 10-10 ... P Scudamore
128 000 EPRYANA (N Lee Jnr) M Madgwick 10-5 ... A Madgwick 4
129 MISS MALINOWSKI (J Woodley) W Guest 10-5 ... M Bowlby 7
130 00 PARADISE STRAITS (Miss J Lane) S Woodman 10-5 ... W Smith

13-8 Oregon Trail, 4 Promindante, 11-2 Paradise Straits, 7 Shenton Way, 12 Wordsworth, 16 Knebworth, Waterhead, 20 others.

1.30 PORT CHASE (Handicap: £2,110: 3m) (11)

202 11204-0 DON'T TOUCH (CD) (R Short) J Jenkins 10-12-1 ... J Francome
203 1/3-020 CROSA (S Jones) J Fox 9-11-3 ... S Moore 7
205 121-000 JAMES HUNT (R Aldridge) J Old 9-10-13 ... S Morshead
206 /p30-02 MR DARKIE (R Shaw) R Shaw 9-10-9 ... –
207 1u2fp3 LETTERBOX (E Witts) E Witts 9-10-5 ... C Mann 4
208 2p1p-2p SAUNDERS (CD) (T Clay) T Clay 10-10-3 ... J Lovejoy 4
209 40-f3p2 DONGHMOYNE (C Ward) Miss L Bower 7-10-0 ... –
210 3-00233 MASTER NIBBLE (C Holmes) C Holmes 9-10-0 ... A Webb
211 p0p-00p POLAR EXPRESS (D) (T King) W King 9-10-0 ... –
213 pp-pp0p PLAYFIELDS (D) (Andrew Baird Ltd) P Burgoyne 10-10-0 ... Miss S Pilkington
214 2-p133p BIDDY CHARLEY (Watergate Film Ltd) Miss L Bower 9-10-0 ... –

11-8 Donghmoyne, 100-30 Mr Darkie, 9-2 Master Nibble, 13-2 Don't Touch, 10 James Hunt.

Tim Forster and *Hywel Davies* team up with the consistent chaser Western Sunset (2.30)

2.0 KEEP HURDLE (Div II: novices: 4-y-o: £546: 2m) (14)

303 000 CHUMMY'S BOY (C Gaventa) N Callaghan 10-10 ... P Scudamore
306 0 FESTIVE ROAD (B Wise) B Wise 10-10 ... R Rowell
309 0 MATARANY (R McMillan) H Beasley 10-10 ... M Furlong
310 00 MR CHEDDAR (F Goddard) R Hannon 10-10 ... M O'Halloran
311 NORTHERN TRIAL (C Shack) P Kelleway 10-10 ... J O'Neill
312 0 NORTH STREET (L Tregaskes) Mrs N Smith 10-10 ... –
314 30 ORANGE REEF (M Gliksten) G Kindersley 10-10 ... J Francome
316 0 PUNTERS LAD (N Whitcomb) D Oughton 10-10 ... P Double
317 pp0 RAGUSTAR (G Meadows) D Oughton 10-10 ... A Coogan
319 23 SARATINO (J Vanner) P Mitchell 10-10 ... R G Hughes
321 3 SWING TO ME (Gwent Steel) J Bradley 10-10 ... G Davies
324 43 WITH A LITTLE BIT (B) (Duke of Devonshire) F Walwyn 10-10 ... W Smith
326 000 FEUTERSOEY (M Simmonds) P Taylor 10-10 ... A Carroll
327 f0 HAND MAID (Mrs P Townsley) Mrs P Townsley 10-10 ... Mr P Townsley

2 Orange Reef, 11-4 Saratino, 5 Northern Trail, 6 With A Little Bit, 8 Swing To Me, 14 Chummy's Boy, 20 others.

2.30 DRAWBRIDGE CHASE (Handicap: £3,054: 2m 4f) (4)

402 142p-02 STRAIGHT JOCELYN (CD) (D Jackson) R Armytage 12-11-10 ... J Francome
44 1131-12 WESTERN SUNSET (CD) (S Sainsbury) T Forster 8-11-7 ... H Davies
407 01f0f4 MAORI VENTURE (Major J Rubin) J Old 8-10-13 ... S Morshead
408 2-0ff40 LEANDER BLUE (D) (Mrs M Rogers) D Nicholson 7-10-8 ... P Scudamore

5-4 Western Sunset, 7-4 Straight Jocelyn, 4 Maori Venture, 8 Leander Blue.

3.0 CASTLE CHASE (Novices: £1,711: 2m) (9)

505 1110/00 CHARLIE MUDDLE (S Tindall) S Mellor 9-11-3 ... M Perrett
507 0300-4f DONEGAL PRINCE (J McGonagle) P Kelleway 8-11-3 ... J O'Neill
508 40/p0-0 EASY FELLA (A Wilson) R Armytage 10-11-3 ... H Davies
510 4010-03 MACOLIVER (A Bingley) J Old 6-11-3 ... S Morshead
511 4244-03 SOMMELIER (D Wates) R Gow 6-11-3 ... P Scudamore
512 0p0-0f2 SPANISH STREAK (M Ewbank) J Fox 7-11-3 ... S Moore 7
515 00f00 HOT SPIRIT (Miss R Dudley) J Bradley 8-10-12 ... G Davies
516 00000-0 KINGMON'S GIRL (J King) J Long 7-10-12 ... C Gray 4
517 0-04000 STAR WHISTLER (Mrs N Parish) P Butler 7-10-12 ... G Newman

9-4 Donegal Prince, 3 Sommelier, 4 Macoliver, 11-3 Spanish Streak, 10 Charlie Muddle, 15 Easy Fella, 20 others.

3.30 LADBROKE RACING HURDLE (Handicap: £2,523: 2m 4f) (18)

605 0111-02 DANCING SOVEREIGN (Mrs P Dorse) Mrs N Smith 5-11-7 ... J Francome
606 141244 RETSEL (G Ellis) S Woodman 5-11-6 ... P Scudamore
607 2-10020 TUGBOAT (B) (H Jough) P Mitchell 5-11-5 ... –
608 011/02u MAN IN THE MIDDLE (B) (P Hutson) D Sasse 8-11-4 ... –
609 4-14303 PIEROTH (P Fahey) G Kindersley 6-11-3 ... H Davies
614 4f-14fb VODKATINI (P Haynes) P Haynes 5-10-9 ... J Lovejoy 4
615 0300-00 FORTUNE COOKIE (C) (R Entwistle) J Fox 12-10-7 ... M Coyle
616 1300-40 CHARLES STUART (V Tjolle) R Baker 5-10-5 ... M O'Halloran
617 1200-02 MERCY LESS (C) (Sir G Glover) R Smyth 5-10-5 ... R Berry
617 f304-00 MOUHANNED (Major J Rubin) J Old 6-10-4 ... S Morshead
619 320/f01 PHAROAH'S OWN (J Davis) J Baker 7-10-2 ... –
622 30p2-30 COLONEL MONCK (Hillfields Farming) E Witts 6-10-0 ... C Mann 4
623 04/p010 BELL HOP (R Kernan) B Stevens 8-10-0 ... R Stronge 4
624 2010-b0 ONLY GORGEOUS (Mrs J Blakesley) P Taylor 5-10-0 ... R Pusey 7
625 433140 ASPEN FLARE (P Pollock) R Howe 6-10-0 ... G Moore
626 203u-p0 ON TRUST (Mrs L Browning) D Browning 7-10-0 ... J Akehurst
627 430000 WAR AND PEACE (B) (M Hamper) D Mills 5-10-0 ... M Hoad 7
628 0000-0f DRUMMOND STREET (H Rogers) A Jarvis 5-10-0 ... –

100-30 Pieroth, 4 Retsel, 5 Mercy Less, 13-2 Tugboat, 8 Charles Stuart, Aspen Flare, 12 Man in The Middle, 16 others.

Lingfield selections

By Michael Seely

1.0 Oregon Trail. 1.30 Donghmoyne. 2.0 Saratino. 2.30 Western Sunset. 3.0 Macoliver. 3.30 Pieroth.

● The Yorkshire trainer Mick Easterby sends his first runners for nearly eight years to Kempton on Saturday. They are the treble seeking pair of B and K Emperor (Bic Razor Novice Chase) and Bally-Go (Hampton Amateur Riders Novice Chase), both to be ridden by Ronnie Beggan.

● John O'Neill pays his first visit to Lingfield Park today to take two rides for Paul Kelleway.

TOMORROW'S ADVANCE GOING: Towcester: good. Catterick: soft. Kempton: good to firm.

Windsor results

Going: Good.

1.30 RAYS HURDLE (Div 1) (Novices: £807: £807: 2m 30yd)

EASTER LEE, b c, by Idiot's Delight – Stacy Lee (Mrs M Hunt), 4-10-8
J Francombe (11-8 fav) 1
Lucky Rascal ... Mr Peter Hobbs (10-1) 2
Winart ... B Powell (14-1) 3

TOTE: Win: £2.30. Places: £1.20, £1.70, £6.30. DF: £3.90. CSF: £20.19. D Elsworth at Whitsbury. ¾l, 6l. Bold Print (5-1), 4th. 23 ran.

2.0 DATCHET CHASE (Selling handicap: £641: 2m 5f)

ABIATA, br g, by Master Buck – Jet Stream (D Davies) 12-10-10 ... S Smith Eccles (8-1) 1
Ambremont ... J H Davies (9-2) 2
Knigh Highway ... J Lovejoy (20-1) 3

TOTE: Win: £4.90. Places: £1.20, £1.70, £6.10. DF: £16.40. CSF: £43.92. Tricast: £660.80. P Ransom at Leominster. 1½l, 3l. James Seymour (7-2 fav), 4th. 14 ran.

2.30 ROYAL WINDSOR CHASE (Handicap: £1,914: 3m)

STRAIGHT ACCORD, b g, by No Argument – Honours Bless (N Paravicini) 9-11-7
S Shilston (4-1) 1
Fredo ... Mr Peter Hobbs (4-1) 2
Last Agreement ... S Smith Eccles (4-1) 3

TOTE: Win: £3.40. Places: £1.70, £2.20, £1.20. DF: £9.90. CSF: £19.08. F Walwyn at Lambourn. 7l, 1½l. Lord Leighton 7-2 fav. Romany Count (8-1) 4th. 9 ran.

3.00 WEIR HURDLE (handicap: £1,251. 2m)

LONG JOHN b g by John Splendid – Barletta (J Kirby) 9-10-1 ... V McKevitt (9-2) 1
Silent Echo ... Mr R Dunwoody (10-1) 2
Super Tek ... R Rowell (7-2 fav) 3

TOTE: Win: £5.10. Places: £1.70, £3.00, £2.50. DF: £47.40. CSF: £48.70. Tricast: £166.20. J Kirby at Finchampstead. hd, 8l. The Calvados Kid (10-1) 4th 14 ran.

3.30 WINDLESHAM CHASE (novice handicap: £1,182. 2m)

ARDENT SPY br g bySaucy Kit-Id Spider (G Taylor) 7-11-11 ... J Francome (7-2 jt-fav) 1
Quazar Light ... C Brown (7-2 jt-fav) 2
Ballycarn ... P Croucher (16-1) 3

TOTE: Win: £3.40. Places: £1.40, £2.60, £17.30. DF: £4.50. CSF: £16.25. Tricast: £184.90. R Armytage at East Ilsley. 8l, hd. Been Mugged (25-1) 4th. 12 ran.

4.00 RAYS HURDLE (Div II) (novices: £752. 2m30yd) LOCHBOISDALE b g by Stage Door Johnny – Blue Law (Winterbourne Construction Ltd) 4-10-8 P Richards (25-1) 1
El Mansour ... S Smith Eccles (14-1) 2
Everseal ... J Francome (11-8 fav) 3

TOTE: Win: £31.80. Places: £7.10, £4.00, £1.10. DF: £89.70. CSF: £342.25. J King at Swindon. ¾l, 2l. Gallant Buck (5-1) 4th. 22 ran.

Placepot: £29.40.

Market Rasen

Going: soft

12.45 JANUARY HURDLE (selling: handicap: £495: 2m)

LARK'S LADY ch m by St Columbus – Hillvale (R Jaines) 6-11-2
A Webb (evens fa v) 1
High Barn ... P Blackburn (9-1) 2
Narainh ... J J O'Neill (4-1co) 3

TOTE: Win: £1.90. Places: £1.10, £2.10, £1.40. DF: £14.20. CSF: £13.54. Tricast: £31.93. K Morgan at Grantham. 5l, 10l. Golden Holly (11-2) 4th. 10 ran. Bought in for 1,000 guineas.

1.15 LINCOLN CHASE (handicap: conditional jockeys: £1,269: 2m 5f)

BOOK OF KELLS br g by Chinatown – Chapter Four (R Beeson) 9-11-4
D Dable (1 1-2) 1
Ninth Edition ... P Dever (1-2 fav) 2
Impus ... Mandy Harrison (11-2) 3

TOTE: Win: £4.40. Places: £2.10, £1.00. DF: £3.80. CSF: £8.62. J Blundell at Grimsby. 25l, hd. Willow Brook (8-1) 4th. 5 ran.

1.45 LINCOLNSHIRE GRAND NATIONAL TRIAL (handicap: £3,125: 4m 2f)

BUJOJI ch g by Salvo – Brown Hen (R Ledger) 11-10-1 ... Mrs N Ledger (12-1e) 1
Cold Spell ... A Carroll (7-1) 2
Magic Tipp ... D Dutton (7-1) 3

TOTE: Win: £8.70. Places: £1.90, £1.70, £3.80. DF: £50.80. CSF: £89.90. Tricast: £588.04. R Ledger at Sittingbourne. 10l, 1l. Jes (20-1) 4th. Mr Snugfit (13-8 fav). 11 ran.

2.15 SLEAFORD HURDLE (Div 1: novices: £979: 2m)

MICK'S STAR br g by Orange Bay – Starboard Belle (Lord Belper) 4-11-0
A Dickman (12-1) 1
Finale Sept ... M Pepper (16-1) 2
Music Season ... C Fairhurst (3-1) 3

TOTE: Win: £28.20. Places: £3.90, £7.20, £1.80. DF: £127.50. CSF: £189.73. M W Easterby at Sheriff Hutton. 7l, 5l. Six O Six Auction (5-4 fav) 4th. 15 ran.

2.45 HORNCASTLE CHASE (Novices: £1,359: 2m)

CYBRANDIAN b g by Prince Regent – Lavenham Rose (I Bray) 6-12-3
Mr T Easterby (2-5 fav) 1
Secondary Image ... R O'Leary (6-1) 2
Craker Dyke ... D Dutton (6-1) 3

TOTE: Win: £1.80. Places: £1.10, £1.80, £1.10. DF: £5.50. CSF: £4.88. M H Easterby at Great Habton. 12l, 25l. Likely Boy (33-1) 4th. 14 ran

3.15 SLEAFORD HURDLE (Div II: novices: £965: 2m)

NERO WOLF b g by Tyrant – Heronia (T Webster) 7-11-8 ... C Bell (9-1) 1
Kaylcom ... J J O'Neill (13-2) 2
Lyndester ... R Hyett (11-10 fav) 3

TOTE: Win: £13.70. Places: £1.90, £1.90, £1.30. DF: £22.40. CSF: £55.42. O Brennan at Newark. 1½l, 1½l. Suzano (33-1) 4th – 17 ran.
PLACEPOT: £19.70.

Newton Abbot

GOING: Heavy

1.15 CHELSTON HURDLE (Div I: novices: £896: 2m 5f 110yd) (16 runners)

1 331310 SAMMY LUX (D) (K Dunn) K Dunn 5-12-9 ... Mr P Schofield 4
2 00-0401 IDSON LASS (J Payne) J Payne 5-11-8 ... –
5 0/p00 CARP (H Davies) Mrs E Kennard 6-11-3 ... P Stone 7
8 03 GANDOUGE LANE (C House) J Old 7-11-3 ... P Murphy
10 00f HINTON CORNER (M Trowbridge) C Wadman 7-11-3 ... Mr S Bush 7
11 pp0 INDIAN DEBT (B) (T Pocock) R Pocock 6-11-3 ... –
15 030-pp ONLY A FOOL (T Woodward) R Kennor 5-11-3 ... C Gray 4
20 2320 WONDER WOOD (D Robinson) R Holder 5-11-3 ... P Richards
21 44420 BRAVE MAIDEN (G Palmer) M Pipe 5-10-12 ... P Leach
22 00 JUST LUCK (Commander C Balfour) N Gaselee 5-10-12 ... S Smith Eccles
23 00 LAVERNIA (J Pryce) J Pryce 5-10-12 ... S May
24 0pp LITTON MISS (Mrs H Vincent) R Hodges 6-10-12 ... Miss C Brown
25 0 MINS COURT (Mrs S Wakely) P Wakely 6-10-12 ... George Knight
27 00 SLATE (J Hawker) D Wintle 5-10-12 ... –
30 03 REDGRAVE ROSE (Mrs R Redgrave) K Bishop 4-10-0 ... J Hurst 7
31 TAW CROSSING (C J Hill) C Hill 4-10-0 ... –

2 Wonder Wood, 100-30 Sammy Lux, 5 Brave Maiden, 13-2 Redgrave Rose, 8 Just Luck, 10 Idson Lass, 12 Gandouge Lane, 16 others.

1.45 BABBACOMBE CHASE (selling handicap: £713: 2m 150yd) (16)

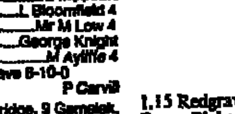
UNSUNG (W Dempsey) R Holder 10-11-7 ... P Richards
4 0234-f0 NORTHERN DESPATCH (B Scriven) B Scriven 11-11-5 ... Mr A Jones 7
5 f10/0ff TIDY WORK (L Waring) L Waring 9-11-2 ... B Powell 7
6 0143p0 HOPEFUL ANSWER (B Murray) G Balding 11-11-0 ... B Reilly
7 b400-03 FOREST LODGE (B) (D Robinson) J Perrett 9-10-12 ... P Carvill
8 23-0300 WITHYMANS POOL (B) (Mrs R Hayes) N Ayliffe 10-10-10 ... M Ayliffe 4
9 0000p4 AUNT THEA (D Gillard) D Gillard 10-10-8 ... R Millman 4
10 01/fp-0 LLOYD ARDUA (A Blackham) B Cambidge 11-10-3 ... Mr J Cambidge 4
12 00-0000 LOST VALLEY (W Keenor) R Keenor 7-10-3 ... C Gray 4
13 0403-30 LAPLEIGH RIDGE (R Reed) R Keenor 7-10-2 ... R Hoare
14 0f0-p00 BRANDY FARE (Mrs B Shaw) 14-10-1 ... –
15 u004-p1 SNOWDROP WONDER (Miss P Turner) W Turner 9-10-1 ... Miss T Turner 7
17 fp-00f0 RISK'N HOPE (D Gillard) D Gillard 8-10-0 ... M Richards 4
18 p0p0-00 ANOTHER JO (W Sleeman) W Sleeman 7-10-0 ... L Bloomfield 4
20 u0p1-p GINGEROOE (M Bradley) D Tucker 8-10-0 ... P Stone 7
21 000-p0p ZORO (R Frost) R Frost 9-10-0 ... J Frost
22 304000

5-2 Hopeful Answer, 3 Forest Lodge, 4 Unsung, 13-2 Brandy Fare, 8 Tidy Work, 10 Lost Valley, 12 Northern Despatch, 16 others.

2.15 ELLACOMBE CHASE (handicap: £2,865: 2m 150yd) (14)

ARMAGNAC PRINCESS (C) (R Frost) R Frost 12-12-0 ... J Frost
1 1211-2f BICKLEIGH BRIDGE (CD) (S Burfield) B Forsey 10-10-13 ... P Croucher 7
3 1d3/1-4 RELDIS (CD) (Haunch Lane Ltd) D Gandolfo 10-10-11 ... P Barton
4 0330-30 MOOD MUSIC (CD) (S Richards) B Stevens 12-10-11 ... C Brown
5 6/1p2-0 TOULOUSE (C) (Mrs B Cobden) J Cobden 9-10-7 ... P Hobbs
6 2fp4f-2 FIRE DRILL (P Norman) K Bishop 9-10-4 ... P Richards
7 2213-34 GEMELEK (P Bingley) J Old 8-10-2 ... P Murphy
8 102-033 BETTYKNOWES (D Wickins) S Pattemore 8-10-1 ... S Smith-Eccles
9 10-00bu OYSTER ROAD (K Martin Clarke) M McCourt 7-10-0 ... G McCourt
10 f2-0630 STATIST (B) (Mrs S Mutton) T Hallett 9-10-0 ... L Bloomfield 4
11 04/0pf- GREY FUSILIER (M Low) M Low 8-10-0 ... Mr M Low 4
12 0-3p304 AUTOWAY (C,D) (K Jackson) L Cottrell 11-10-0 ... George Knight
13 1/00-00 BUTTON BOY (B) (Mrs J Salter) N Ayliffe 11-10-0 ... M Ayliffe 4
14 000030 MIGHTY IMPRESSIVE (C,D) (Mrs P Cosgrave) Mrs P Cosgrave 8-10-0
15 141000 P Carvill

100-30 Toulouse, 4 Armagnac Princess, 5 Reldis, 6 Fire Drill, 8 Bickleigh Bridge, 9 Gemelek, 10 Mood Music, 12 Bettyknowes, 16 others.



2.45 TOTE HURDLE (handicap: £1,791: 2m 150yd) (14)

1 32102-p ORIGINAL STEP (C,D) (Mrs J Williams) T Hallett 9-12-1 ... B Wright
3 2311-00 ISHKOMANN (Mrs J Warren) J Spearing 5-11-6 ... R Linley
5 011/02u MAN IN THE MIDDLE (C,D,B) (BF) (P Hutson) D Sasse 8-11-2 ... C Brown
6 3/0-100 JOHNS PRESENT (C,D,DB) (P Dening) R Holder 8-11-1 ... P Richards
7 0131/08 PLACE CONCORDE (D Williams) D Williams 6-10-12 ... J Frost
9 1010-00 BULLRING (C,D) (I Wardle) I Wardle 5-10-6 ... S Smith Eccles
11 04p-00u HIGH RIDGE (B) (E Lodge) J Perrett 5-10-3 ... P Carvill
14 /2030-6 NINESTONES (C,D) (Mrs E Cobden) J Cobden 6-10-1 ... P Hobbs
15 022020 QUITE HOT (BF) (N Ayliffe) N Ayliffe 5-10-0 ... M Ayliffe 4
16 /p00-p0 WINMARIE (A Newcombe) C Hill 6-10-0 ... –
17 20b2f0 STATE RUN (M Low) M Low 9-10-0 ... Mr M Low 4
18 0f1034- DEVISDALE (Mrs J Robshaw) J Cann 5-10-0 ... George Knight
19 001-30f MARCH FANDANGO (Mrs S Pattemore) S Pattemore 5-10-0 ... –
20 030p/p- TAJARAMA (C,D) (Mrs J Gribble) T Hallett 7-10-0 ... L Bloomfield 4

2 Man In The Middle, 3 Johns Present, 5 Ishkomann, 13-2 Original Step, 8 Bullring, 10 Quite Hot, Ninestones, 12 High Ridge, 16 others.

3.15 COCKINGTON CHASE (novices: £2,245: 3m 2f 100yd) (13)

1 00041-1 BARON BLAKENEY (B Wheatley) M Pipe 7-12-0 ... P Leach
2 p00010 ROOK WOOD (B Scriven) B Scriven 8-12-0 ... Mr A Jones 7
4 f20u0u BENI (H Handel) M Pipe 8-11-9 ... R Dennis 4
5 p-p009 CHARLIE JOHN (Mrs E Mitchell) N Mitchell 9-11-9 ... Mr N Mitchell
7 234013 NEW NOTE (L Waring) L Waring 9-11-9 ... B Powell 7
8 pp02-4f NORTH LANE (G Bisgrove Ltd) K Bishop 7-11-9 ... P Richards
9 fp PRINCE BUSKINS (F Gorman) R Frost 9-11-9 ... J Frost
11 f AMAZEMENT (D Tucker) D Tucker 8-11-4 ... R Millman 4
14 0/f-p2p FORT COURAGE (M Smale) T Hallett 9-11-4 ... L Bloomfield 4
15 23003-0 JUST A RIVER (B Dukes) Mrs B Dukes 10-11-4 ... V McKevitt 4
17 00-0f04 MADAME KATRINE (Mrs L Warren) L Kennard 7-11-4 ... Mrs K Rees
18 fp0ffp/ MERRY BELLE (P Frost) R Blakeney 9-11-4 ... P Hobbs
19 000/f- THREE SWALLOWS (Mrs P Cosgrave) Mrs P Cosgrave 6-11-4 ... J Suthern

Evens Baron Blakeney, 3 Beni, 5 New Note, 13-2 North Lane, 8 Just A River, 14 others.

3.45 CHELSTON HURDLE (Div II: novices: £879: 2m 5f 110yd) (16)

1 300301 GOLDEN HORNET (B) (K Dunn) K Dunn 6-11-8 ... Mr P Schofield 4
2 BERTIE LAD (Mrs F Crompton) Mrs J Barrow 7-11-3 ... J Suthern
3 0p BOY PIPER (D Williams) D Williams 5-11-3 ... S Smith-Eccles
6 p/0 HARRY SIPPERS (S Grinstead) L Kennard 6-11-3 ... C Brown
8 MY MASTERS COLOURS (P Taylor) P Taylor 7-11-3 ... R Lawson 7
11 0p0 SMOKENTAL (C House) J Old 6-11-3 ... P Murphy
16 00 MILLERS WAY (Mrs S Duncan) B Forsey 5-10-12 ... P Croucher 7
17 02-00 MZIMA SPRING (R Stuart) A Stuart 5-10-12 ... Mr R Treloggen
18 04 PYJAMA GAME (Mrs D Cheshire) Mrs E Kennard 6-10-12 ... P Stone 7
19 TARQUIN QUEEN (Mrs E Scott) Mrs E Scott 7-10-12 ... P Hobbs
21 WINNING CLOVER (W Logan) R Blakeney 6-10-12 ... R Linley
22 0 BANDELERO (A Holmes) R Holder 4-10-5 ... P Richards
23 0f BARNEY MILLER (B) (BF) (Mrs P Fasey) M Pipe 4-10-5 ... P Leach
24 004 HOOPER (Mrs J Flood) R Frost 4-10-5 ... J Frost
25 24300 INSPIRED (W Turner) W Turner 4-10-5 ... Jessica Turner 7
26 p0 STORMY HAZE (B) (C Turner) R Holder 4-10-0 ... N Coleman 7

2 Barney Miller, 11-4 Golden Hornet, 5 Bandelero, 7 Inspired, 9 Harry Sippers, 10 Mzima Spring, 14 Hooper, 16 others.

Newton Abbot selections

By Our Racing Staff

1.15 Redgrave Rose. 1.45 Hopeful Answer. 2.15 Bickleigh Bridge. 2.45 Bull Ring. 3.15 Baron Blakeney. 3.45 Bandelero.

RUGBY UNION

Eidman's illness a worry to Wales

Wales have a worry over the fitness of their tight-head prop, Ian Eidman, for the five nations championship match against Scotland at Cardiff, on Saturday. Eidman, of Cardiff, was sent home without taking part in the team's final training at the South Wales Police ground in Bridgend yesterday. He was believed to be suffering from a chest infection.

The chairman of selectors, Rod Morgan said that Eidman would have a fitness test tomorrow before any decision on a possible replacement was taken. The Newport tight-head, Rhys Morgan, was called up for yesterday's two-hour practice and could compete with the Bridgend and British Lion prop, Ian Stephens, should Eidman be forced to cry off.

The players who missed last Sunday's squad training – Bob Ackerman (bruised thigh), David Pickering (tonsilitis) and David Richardson (chest infection) – all took part yesterday.

● Fergus Slattery passed a fitness test on Tuesday night after being out for three weeks with a viral infection and will win his sixty-first cap in Ireland's back row against France in Paris on Saturday. Roly Meates, chairman of the Irish selectors, said: "It is a relief that we can now field the side originally selected. There is no more experienced player in the game than Fergus Slattery and we are satisfied he is fit."

● Coventry, who are already severely disrupted by injury, received more bad news yesterday when their captain, Steve Thomas, was ruled out of next week's John Player Cup home tie against Leicester.

Thomas has had the plaster on his broken wrist replaced for a fortnight. Also unable to play will be the Coventry lock forward, Rob Fardoe, who has injured a rib cartilage.

From head to foot Cambridge have measure of visitors

By Nicholas Keith

Cambridge University.....21
Australian Universities.....10

Australian Universities began their first British tour with a defeat at Grange Road yesterday under a clear, Cambridge-blue sky. The powerful Australian pack dominated the scrummages and lineouts, where they won a generous share of possession; but they found themselves outwitted by the fleet-footed, quick-thinking Cambridge backs, who were the mainspring of their side's victory by two goals and three penalties to a try and two penalties.

This was the first of eight matches in five weeks for the Australians, whose party of 25 included the expected nucleus from Sydney, but without the quota of internationals of a few years ago. (It is not only Britain which has suffered a decline in university rugby). Only Patrick Allaway, the captain and hooker, who has played for the Australian under-21 team has experience beyond schools level.

The Cambridge scrummage was often forced back by solid eight-man shoves and they found the Australians arriving quickly to the loose ball. However, the visitor's midfield play was rusty, which is not so surprising, as it is midsummer in Australia. David Loxton, at full back, looked firm in defence but he missed two penalties and two attempted dropped goals.

The main difference between the two sides was in the backs and Cambridge continued where they had left off against Oxford last December. Indeed they fielded 14 of the side who triumphed at Twickenham. They were never afraid to attack, even from behind their own goalline, and they kept pushing holes in the green-and-gold defence through counterthrusts involving smart linkage between backs and forwards.

Cambridge scored first after six minutes, when Andrew and Simms sent Bailey away on the left and the captain cut inside to give a scoring pass to his flanker, Morrison. Andrew, who scored 13 of Cambridge's points landed the conversion, only for Loxton to bring the Australians level with two penalties.

Simon Roberts, the Cambridge scrum half, finished off an excellent move with a try between the posts in the twenty-seventh minute. Andrew kicked the conversion and added a penalty shortly before half-time.

Early in the second half Andrew kicked his second penalty with the ball creeping over after hitting the crossbar. A period of intense Australian pressure followed and they were rewarded with the try by Peter Farr-Jones on the right after a neat kick ahead by Wright, the stand-off.

However, the Australians persisted in kicking away their possession rather than trusting their hands and, no doubt, frustration was partly the cause of a collapsed scrummage towards the end which gave Andrew his third penalty.

SCORERS: Cambridge: Tries: Morrison, Roberts. Conversions: Andrew (2). Penalties: Andrew (3). Australians: Try: P Farr-Jones. Penalties: Loxton (2).

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY: *A Martin (Cardiff HS and St Edmund Hall); D Pearce, St John's; *S Smith (King Edward VI, Lichfield and Magdalene), *T Patterson-Brown (Glenalmond and Magdalene), *K Simms (West Park and Emmanuel), *M Bailey (Ipswich and Corpus Christi, captain); *R Andrew (Barnard Castle and St John's), *S Roberts (Maidstone GS and Christ's); *B Bailey (Lancaster RGS and Fitzwilliam), N Murray (Priory Grange and Trinity), *J Bush (Bexley GS and Pembroke), *I Morrison (Glenalmond and Peterhouse), *D David (Guildford RGS and Trinity Hall), *C Ewbank (Felstead and St John's), *A Harper (Sydney HS and Downing), *T Elkins (St Peter's, York, and Corpus Christi) (Rep. W Stileman, Selwyn).

AUSTRALIAN UNIVERSITIES (Sydney unless stated): D Loxton; J Webster (Queensland), B Conner (NSW), M Pinkerton (Armidale), P Farr-Jones (W Wright (Newcastle); N Farr-Jones, F Matheson, P Allaway (captain), M Lyons (Newcastle), M Cox (Queensland), G Burrow, B Elliott, (Queensland), C Clapham (Sydney), W Campbell (Queensland), C McKenzie, M Washbourne (both Western Australia).

Referee: A Trigg (London).
*A Blue

Victory comes after merriment

By David Hands, Rugby Correspondent

Oxford University 6
The Army 8

The weather gave a fine welcome to Oxford University at the start of a new term but the students received a frosty welcome from the Army, whose ability to dominate the set pieces paved the way to their win at Iffley Road yesterday by two tries to two penalty goals.

The University were led for the first time by O'Brien, the centre who made history in the University match last December by winning a blue for Oxford as well as Cambridge and was elected captain this week. His secretary is Pearson, the scrum half, one of nine blues who took the field against the Army.

The military themselves were not at full strength, missing Warfield, their captain, who damaged a knee against Hampshire, and Wilson, the Headingley flanker who will miss the inter-services championship because of glandular fever. Peacock, the Yorkshire lock, was also unavailable which did not prevent the Army from exercising a formidable drive at the set scrums.

Ground gained was one thing, scoring was another. There was a lack of discernment on both sides whether to run or to kick, which created a certain amount of merriment when Christopher, the Army flanker, gratefully accepted an Oxford pass from a lineout and, equally firmly, planted his pass into Pearson's hands.

Adding insult to injury, Oxford received a five-metre scrum but were pushed off their own ball, the Army went straight down the other end and again pushed the students off the ball, Davies rubbing the salt into the wound by scoring a try which Blomquist, who had earlier missed an angled penalty attempt, could not convert.

Blomquist, meticulous in his preparations for goal-kicking but not in his accuracy, missed another penalty just after the interval and a well-timed run by Toogood helped carry Oxford back downfield. McQuaid, supporting faithfully, was brought down just short by some desperate cover but the students' reward came when the Army failed to retreat 10 metres at a penalty and Pearson, from the 22, kicked the goal.

It was McQuaid, too, who led Oxford's drive to the Army posts where Davies fell offside and Pearson kicked a simple penalty. The lead lasted three minutes. Toogood was forced to kick dead from Davies's chip, and the Army pack ground forward for Travers to win a pushover try.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY: G Toogood (Bromsgrove and Lincoln); A Findlay (Marlborough and St Edmund Hall), D Coleman (King Edward's, Liverpool, and University), *T O'Brien (Bradford GS and University, captain), M Hardie (Glenalmond and Exeter); C Evans (Y Pant CS and Jesus), S Pearson (Uppingham and Trinity); D Mills (University of Capetown and St Catherine's), J Greenhalgh (Sedbergh and Pembroke), M Herrod (King Henry VIII, Coventry, and St John's), T Marvin (Radley and St Catherine's), A Bernard (Worth and St Benet's), J Rosier (Haileybury and Keble), S McQuaid (Bradford GS and Keble), M Gargan (St Peter's, York, and St Edmund Hall).

THE ARMY: Sgt M Blomquist (RE); Sgt D Johnson (RWF), Cpl F Davies (REME), Cpl I Shaw (RAOC), Cpl H Tucker (LI); Lt A Mackay (RCT), Sgt Ihaka Davies (APTC, captain); Capt C Harvey (DWR), Lt R Bedford (RE), Cpl J Brown (RAOC), Driver G McFarlane (RCT), Capt B McCall (REME), (rep. Sgt J Byrne, REME), Lt D Ball (RCT), Sgt C Christopher (RAOC), Sgt R Travers (RAOC).

Referee: R Jenkins (London).
* blue.



Prisoner of war: Mackay of the Army captures O'Brien of Oxford. Photograph: Ian Stewart

HOCKEY

Groundwork by Gordon

By Sydney Friskin

London University 2
Army 5

Smart team work by the Army carried them to a decisive victory over London University in a fast *and entertaining match at Motspur* Park yesterday. Having led 2-1 at half-time, the Army, who have not *lost a match this season,* became more assertive in the second half.

Much of their groundwork was done down *the right wing* by Gordon, whose colleagues profited from his accurate centres. *Unfortunately for him, he received* a facial injury from a swinging stick and had to leave the field towards the end, so that the Army, having already used the one reserve they had, were reduced to 10 men.

Jennings, the Army centre forward, combined well with Jolly, although this pair had played together for the first time this season. Yet Jennings decided to go it alone when he scored the Army's first goal, in the ninth minute. Their lead was increased in the twenty-sixth minute by Grossmith from a centre by Gordon.

Two minutes before the interval Makin scored for London from a *short corner during* some confusion in the Army's defence, Jennings, who had run out prematurely before *the hit was taken, not having been* given time to get back to the line.

The Army had a goal disallowed *from a short corner early in the* second half, but Jennings scored from another one in the sixteenth minute. Jolly's *fourth goal for the* Army, from Gordon's centre, was answered by Wilson for London, who *converted a penalty stroke,* but a few minutes before the end James scored from another centre by Gordon *to complete a good day's* work for the Army

LONDON UNIVERSITY: J West (Imperial College); C Wall (London Hospital), T Wilson (University College, captain), M Murray (Imperial College), P Baron (St Mary's Hospital), J Brooker (SAOS), C Seng Kong (London Hospital), S Rimmer (King's College), P Underdown (Bedford), M Cox (Queen Mary's College), A Makin (Charing Cross Hospital).

ARMY: L/Cpl D Miller (REME); Sgt C Peach (RAPC), Sgt S Dove-Dixon (RCT), Capt G B Grossmith (RE, captain), (sub Staff Sgt F Rodgers (RAPC), Capt C Wood (RE), Lt P Leighton (Green Howards), Lt N Gordon (RA), Lt I Jolly (RA), L/Cpl I Jennings (Para), Lt A Scopes (RE), Lt G James (Royal Signals).
Umpires: WO M Rickett (RAF) and C J Jenkins (Surrey).

BOBSLEIGH

Fitness gives Russians the edge on starts

From Chris Moore
Igls

As the Russians continued to set the fastest times in practice at the European bobsleigh championships in Igls yesterday, it became clear their revolutionary sledge is not the only reason for their success, as their team are all accomplished athletes, capable of running 100 metres in under 11 seconds.

This was confirmed to me last night by Dimitri Babichenko, their doctor. "From May to October all our team are involved in athletic events of one kind" he said.

That goes a long way towards explaining the Russians' insistently good start times which are significantly important. Since they unveiled their new sledge four *months ago* in Winterberg where they shocked the sport with a totally unexpected victory in the Veltins cup, several *other* leading nations have attempted to copy the Russian design.

Yesterday we saw the new West German version for the first time driven by Anton Fischer, their reigning two-man champion. But his times were two seconds slower than the Russians and even taking into account his unfamiliarity with the sledge and its new steering system he was clearly not over-impressed.

Klaus Kopp, his team mate, in a similar sledge was a second faster. However, all eyes today will be on Ralph Pichler, the current world two-man champion who will be driving the Swiss answer to the Russians.

Malcolm Lloyd, of Britain, was in San Moritz on Monday when Pichler was only one second off the *track record* there in his first run in the new Swiss bob: "I talked to him afterwards and he was very happy with its performance", Lloyd said,

SNOOKER

No easy road for Parrott

John Parrott, who beat Alex Higgins and Tony Knowles, in reaching the semi-finals of the Lada Classic last week, will have to pre-qualify for the Yamaha Keyboards International Masters tournament on Saturday.

Parrott, from Liverpool, who lost *narrowly to Steve Davis in the Lada* event must play Neil Foulds and Tony Jones, at Sheffield snooker *centre on Saturday, in his challenge* to qualify for the Yamaha finals at the Assembly Rooms, Derby, next *month.*

If Parrott succeeds in his group, he will then face another qualifying stage at Batley before he can take on *the world's top* Professionals in the televised finals.

The Yamaha sponsors yesterday discussed a ban on alcohol for the tournament, after the rowdy scenes during the final of the Lada Classic.

● Spectators at next week's Benson and Hedges Masters tournament will not be allowed to take drinks into the auditorium, a spokesman for the event emphasized yesterday.

CRICKET

On eve of battle Willis draws solace from problems of the enemy

From Derek Hodgson, Wellington

The rain bursts in from the north, over Mount Victoria, in squalls, long, grey fingers raking the city and then disappearing southwards down the bay. A younger member of the England party asked brightly: "Is this where they invented the boots?" Even the veteran travellers among England's cricketers, huddled in sweaters and raincoats, find it difficult to remember that less than a fortnight ago they were complaining of Fiji's heat and humidity.

In all these circumstances the Basin Reserve, where England start the first Test match against New Zealand tomorrow, is well named. The state of the playing area raised first the eyebrows then the ire of Alan Smith, the manager. The prospects of playing on a pitch that may still be damp, will be well grassed and which looked far from flat concentrated the selectors' minds wonderfully. England will play six specialist batsmen and three specialist bowlers, with Botham and Taylor, as ever, the indispensables.

It is easier to be dogmatic about the formation than the names, but it seems likely that Marks, Cowans and Smith will be the spectators. Whether Dilley or Cook is twelfth man will depend on what is revealed to Willis, the captain, when the tarpaulins are rolled back for the last time: but there is a strong likelihood that neither side will play a spinner. An application to the editor of *Wisden* to disqualify, automatically, all Test matches that do not include a spin bowler would receive strong support from me.

England were unable to practice on arrival in the capital on Tuesday afternoon because Wellington had taken half an average January's rainfall in the previous 24 hours. The ground authority had left the area uncovered, not wishing to "sweat" the grass and even the use of a helicopter, costing £100 an hour, could not provide a dry surface.

Conditions improved a little yesterday morning. The fast bowlers were able to use their full run on a strip marked out on the edge of the square. The net areas were sodden and those of the team who wished to were able to use the indoor school, a practice not favoured by those who believe that moving back on to an artificial surface is a detrimental step.

But there was no member of the New Zealand Cricket Council to greet the England party to explain the difficulties, one of which is, apparently, that the wheeled covers used on almost every other Test ground around the world are impossible to use at the Basin Reserve because the wind is liable to pick them up and deposit them in the harbour.

The usually urbans Smith confined himself to: "I am very disappointed in that at this stage of the tour, with a critical match on Friday, we are unable to do anything like as much as we need to do. We wanted to use every day available to us up to the Test match."

Willis added: "We were all pretty rusty in Auckland. The weather was kind in Palmerston and Hamilton but we needed long work-outs yesterday and today. A five-day Test, with no rest day, will come as a shock to the system".

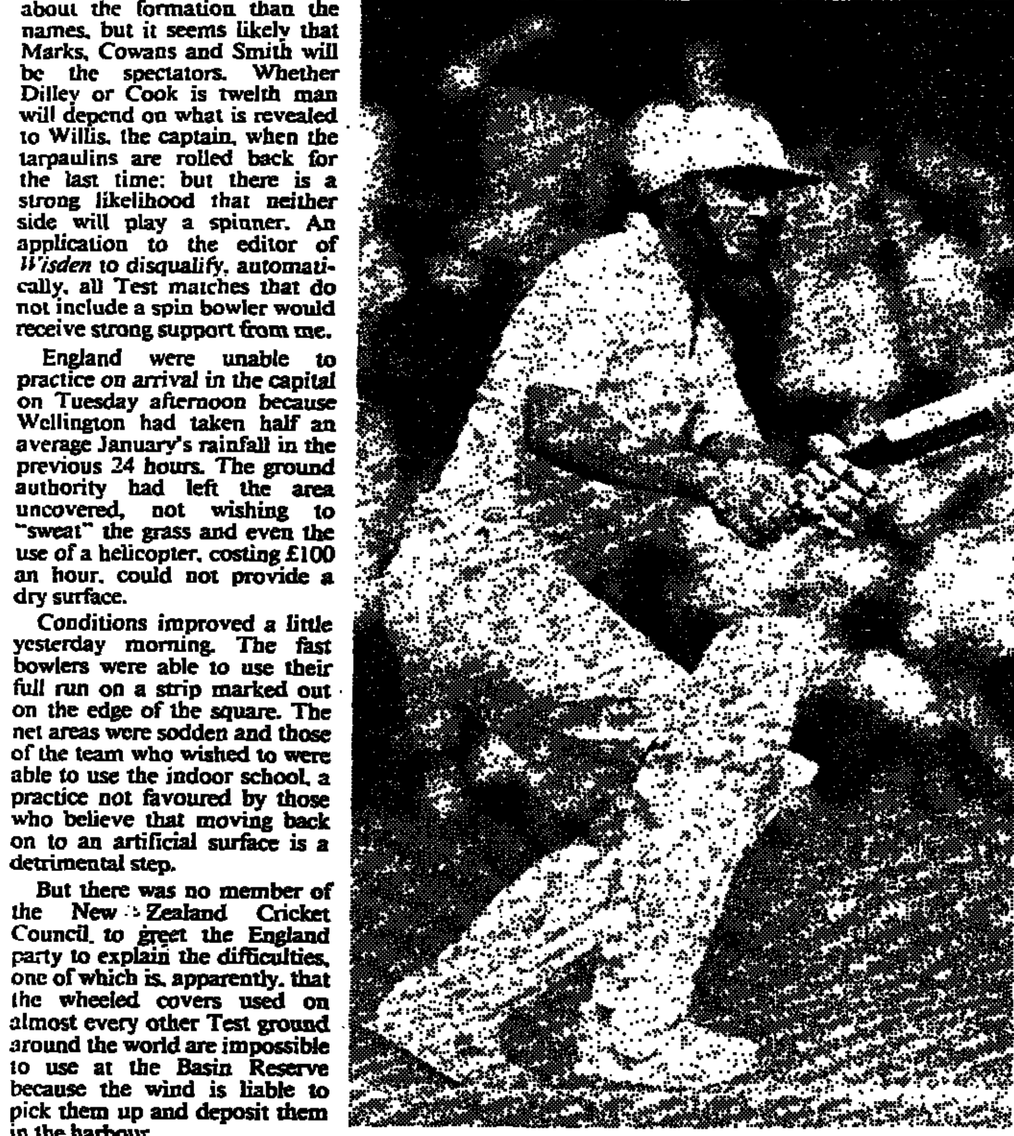
The good general can always comfort himself, on battle eve, by thinking of his enemy's difficulties. All is far from rosy in the New Zealand camp: not one of their 12 can be said to be enjoying a good summer. Hadlee, their match winner, who has had a strained left side, bowled yesterday for the first time in a fortnight after he and Howarth, his captain, had indulged in a little sniping through the media.

That brought a public condemnation from a third member of the team, Snedden, an Auckland lawyer (at least Willis has never had to cope with a lawyer, barrack room or otherwise, in his side) which led in turn to a decision by Bob Vance, the council chairman, to talk to New Zealand's team this evening.

Howarth, too, plans to address his team on the need for unity. From another direction Hadlee growled: "We've got to start treating the English like we treat Australia. We wouldn't give the Aussies an inch. We gave England a mile over there last year."

New Zealand's preparations received a lift yesterday when John Wright, their opening batsman, passed a fitness test. Wright, who has been suffering from a back injury had a testing work out at the indoor nets.

Assuming play gets started this could be an epic Test match. The conditions suggest there will be a result and whoever wins will command the series for neither Christchurch nor Auckland offer what the players call a "results wicket".



Wright: a characteristic stroke from New Zealand's opening bat who is now fit to play

Lloyd likely to be fit

Sydney (Reuter) – The West Indies captain, Clive Lloyd, is expected to recover from injury in time to face Pakistan in their World Series Cup day and night match here today.

Lloyd injured a finger attempting a slip catch during West Indies' win over Australia in the triangular tournament on Monday. Their manager, Wesley Hall, said: "The ball drove the nail on the ring finger of his right hand into the cuticle. It looked nasty when it happened, but it's improved a lot and I'm tipping him to play."

Marshall and Garner, who have missed the last two games because of leg injuries, were given a better than even chance of playing.

West Indies have already established a clear advantage in the qualifying stage, with six points to three each by Australia and Pakistan. The three teams have all played four of their 10 games.

● JOHANNESBURG: The South African selectors have dropped the opening batsman, Henry Fotheringham, and brought in two new players after the defeat by the unofficial West Indian side here on Tuesday.

Fotheringham makes way for Mandy Yachad and Dave Richardson, named in a squad of 13 for a one-day match here on Saturday. Both are batsmen and Richardson is also a useful wicketkeeper who might edge out Jennings, the regular wicketkeeper but a less accomplished batsman.

PARTY: C E B Rice (captain), S J Cook, M Yachad, P N Kirsten, R G Pollock, K S McEwan, A Kuiper, J Kourie, R V Jennings, D J Richardson, S T Jefferies, W Watson, R W Hanley.

Sydney (Reuter) – Cardboard drinks trays have been banned at Sydney Cricket Ground after being used as missiles among the crowd during rowdy scenes at Tuesday's match between West Indies and Australia. Most of the 70 people detained were charged with being drunk and disorderly, police said.

The trays, perforated with holes for six plastic cups and described by police as dangerous missiles, were continually spun over the heads of several thousand spectators.

Zambian wants to carry his bat for England

Derbyshire, who want to register the Zambia-born Bruce Roberts as "English" in time for next season, have been asked to prove that he has lived in this country for four years. Roberts, whose mother is British, holds a British passport and wants to be considered eligible for English Test cricket; but the Test and County Cricket Board are demanding proof.

Derbyshire's chief executive, Roger Pearman, explained: "A four-year residential qualification is one of the conditions and Bruce, who is only 21, has never owned a house in this country. Because of this we have got to prove that he was actually resident for four years rather than just an occasional visitor."

An all-rounder, Roberts cannot play for Derbyshire except as an Englishman.

● Sussex are in the red again and expect a deficit for the last financial year of about £30,000.

ATHLETICS

Hiroshima casts a cloud over London

By Pat Butcher

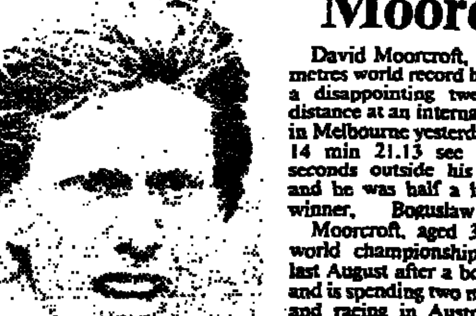
A decision that has denied London the opportunity of a second marathon in the city in 1985 is being challenged by a body headed by Chris Brasher, organizer of the London Marathon. At a meeting before Christmas the International Amateur Athletic Federation awarded their first World Marathon Cup to Hiroshima but the Association of International Marathons (AIMS), of which Mr Brasher is president, is questioning the procedure by which Hiroshima was chosen.

The race, a world team championship, had originally been offered to Japan almost two years ago by the IAAF as a consolation for having been beaten by an Australian bid to stage the World Cup for track and field events in 1985. But the Japanese did not take up the offer and the IAAF asked for bids, one of which came from the British Amateur Athletic Board

Nigel Cooper, secretary of the BAAB, disclosed this week that he and Mr Brasher had been given the support of the Greater London Council, the Metropolitan Police and a "series of sponsors" for the second marathon after "we really got a push from the IAAF to put in a bid". The planned date was October 20, six months after the London Marathon.

According to the IAAF, The Japanese then changed their minds, asked to be reconsidered and were awarded the race on the basis of their prior claim, although the decision was supposed not to be taken until March.

What is further irking the members of AIMS, who had persuaded their national federations to put in bids for the event, is that the race was to be held in autumn, 1985 in order to avoid the big springtime marathons like London, Paris, Rotterdam and Boston. However, Hiroshima could stage the race only in the spring and that has been accepted by the IAAF.



Moorcroft: finished half a lap behind the winner

Moorcroft out of touch

David Moorcroft, Britain's 5,000 metres world record holder, finished a disappointing twelfth over the distance at an international meeting in Melbourne yesterday. His time of 14 min 21.13 sec was some 80 seconds outside his world record and he was half a lap behind the winner, Boguslaw Maminski.

Moorcroft, aged 30, missed the world championships in Helsinki last August after a bout of hepatitis and is spending two months training and racing in Australia and New Zealand in an attempt to achieve an Olympic qualifying time of 13 min 22 sec. Some indication that he might be returning to form was given in December when he finished second to Tim Hutchings in the International Athletes' Club cross country race at Ipswich. But his performance yesterday, even allowing for the gusting wind, suggests he has some way to go before he can be considered for the elite squad of British athletes pre-selected for Los Angeles.

One of the nine pre-selections, Allan Wells, was in more encouraging form, winning the 100 and 200 metres. He took his Olympic gold medal winning event, the 100 metres, in 10.60 sec and the 200 metres in 21.18 sec. After the longer race Wells said: "The conditions were terrible. I knew the wind would be against me in the straight so I had to be in a good position at the bend."

. . . "(Christ) is our peace, . . that he might reconcile both unto God in one body by the cross." – Ephesians 2: 14.16.

IN MEMORIAM

HOARE. – E. G. – In proud memory of Graham Hoare who died Jan. 19th, 1976. Dearly loved by his wife, his children and grandchildren.




PERSONAL COLUMNS

We apologise for the omission of a number of announcements from this page today. This is due to an industrial dispute involving members of the clerical branch of Sogat 82.

Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Davalle

BBC 1

6.00 Ceefax AM. News items and information, available on all television sets.

6.30 Breakfast Time: With Frank Bough, Selina Scott. Today's "specials" include a medical item (between 8.30 and 9.30), and food and cooking (sometime in the same half hour). Regular items include news at 6.30 and half-hourly until 8.30; Sport (6.40 and 8.40). television preview (6.55). *Morning papers (7.18 and 8.18).*

9.00 Mind How You Go: Jimmy Savile on the danger of drinking and driving (r); 9.10 The Genuine Article: The *trade in fake* stamps, with John Fitzmaurice Mills (r); 9.35 Pages from Ceefax.

10.30 Play School: Grotty the Robot: 10.55 Pages from Ceefax; 12.30 News After Noon; 12.57 Regional News. And Financial Report (London Area).

1.00 Pebble Mill at One: Includes Jill Crawshaw, the holidays expert. 1.45 King Rollo; 1.50 Bric-a-Brac.

2.00 The Afternoon Show Terry Scott on how a hearing handicap has affected his life. And a nutritionist comments on a consumer affairs expert's food and drink intake during a *seven-day period. Also* an interview with Jimmy Boyle.

2.40 Dynasty: Storm clouds on the wedding horizon as the big moment draws nigh for Blake Carrington and Krystle (r).

3.50 The Amazing Adventures of Morph: with Tony Hart; 3.55 Play School; It's Thursday; 4.20 Heathcliff the Cat: cartoon; 4.25 Jackanory: Victoria Wood reads from *Anthony Paul's The Tiger Who* Lost His Stripes; 4.40 Fonz and the Happy Days Gang: cartoon; 5.05 John Craven's News Round; 5.10 Blue Peter.

5.40 Sixty Minutes: The line up is: *5.40 News; 5.54 Weather; 5.55* Regional magazines; 6.38 *Closing* Headlines.

6.40 *Dr Who*: First episode of The Awakening. With Peter Davison and Polly James.

7.05 Tomorrow's World science and technology for everyman. Tonight's edition investigates the burglar alarm that talks; how salt water is being used to store solar energy for electricity; and a way of telling if bottles are cracked after you have filled them – by just listening to them.

8.05 The Living Planet: First of 12 programmes which, together make up a protrait of the earth. The films explore all the environments, and the life they support. Our guide: David Attenborough (see Choice).

9.00 *News: with John Humphrys.*

9.25 Diana: The second episode of Andrew Davies's adapatiation of R F Delderfield's novel has the lowly Jan (Stephen J Dean) setting out to make a *gentleman of himself so that* he can impress the spoilt rich girl, Diana (Patsy Kensit).

10.20 Question Time: Tonight's panel – Francis Pym, MP; Sir John Hoskyns (a former member of Mrs Thatcher's "Think Tank"); Denis Healey, and Des Wilson, chairman of the environmental group Clear. In the chair, Sir Robin Day. From the Greenwood Theatre, London.

11.20 Letting go: New series about parents and teenagers. Two women who were teenagers in a 1966 BBC TV programme, are now married with children. *They discuss the aspects of* modern-day teenage life (schooling for example) that differ from the ones they knew.

11.45 News Headlines. And weather prospects for Friday.

TV-am

6.25 Good Morning Britain: with Nick Owen and Anne Diamond. Today's "specials" include Jeremy Beadle (7.05, 8.05), Films (8.05), Royal Diary (8.45), and Michael Barry's Cookery item (9.05). Regular items include news at 6.30, then half-hourly until 9.00; Sport (6.35, 7.35), Mad Lizzie (6.50, 9.15) guest of the day (7.40) and Competition Time (8.27).

ITV/LONDON

9.25 Thames news headlines; 9.30 For Schools; 9.30 Cheese; 9.42 Magic and Mystery; 9.59 1 . . 2 . . 3 . . Go; 10.11 Moving; 10.28 People and Politics; 10.50 Bones;| 11.08 Basil Brush; 11.22 The Dairy Men; 11.39 German Programme: *In der Stadt.*

12.00 Emma and Grandpa: for the toddlers (repeated at 4.00); 12.10 Get up and Go with Beryl Reid (r); 12.30 The Sullivans: serial about a family *in wartime Australia.*

1.00 News at One; 1.20 Thames News; 1.30 A Plus.

2.00 *Crown Court*: The verdict in the case of the woman (Carol Frazer) who claims she was *the mistress of an MP (Gerald* Flood), and bore his son; 2.30 The Agatha Christie Hour: In a Glass Darkly. With Nicholas Clay and Emma Piper. A vision of horror in a mirror (r); 3.30 *Sons and Daughters*: Fiona is in financial difficulties.

4.00 Children's ITV: Emma and Grandpa (r); 4.15 Batfink: cartoon; 4.20 Do It: more about Sheelagh and her *newspaper supplements*; 4.45 This is Me: Story of a young lad, Christopher Hinds, who provides his blind parents with their "eyes"; 5.15 The Young Doctors: Dr Steele asks Jill a favour.

5.45 News; 6.00 Thames News; 6.30 Thames Sport. With Steve Rider and Simon Reed. Highlights from last night's Milk Cup ties; boxing from the US; and Steve Rider discovers how money is being raised to fund the 1984 Olympic Games.

7.00 Knight Rider: The identity of Michael Knight's wonder car KITT is re-established. With David Hasselhoff.

8.00 The Steam Video Company: An updated comedy version of R L Stevenson's classic horror story, retitled *The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll*, and written by Andrew Marshall and David Renwick. The cast includes William Franklyn, Barry Cryer, Anna Dawson, Madeline Smith, and Bob Todd.

8.30 Hotel: A group of political *extremists use the St Gregory* Hotel to whip up racial hatred. With Anne Baxter, James Brolin and Connie Sellecca.

9.30 TV Eye: Missing Children. Should there be a change in *the law to allow a 'cooling off'* period when they are found and before the police reunite them with their parents – a period when they can receive expert help and advice? Peter Prendergaast reports.

10.00 News at Ten. Followed by Thames News Headlines.

10.30 Film: The Thief Who Came to Dinner (1973) Comedy thriller with Ryan O'Neal as the *computer programmer* who is also a cat burglar. Not all that easy to follow, and not as sharply written or directed as it ought to have been. But the cast is attractive, including as it does Jacqueline Bisset, the late Warren Oates, and Jill Clayburgh. Directed by Bud Yorkin.

12.25 Night Thoughts: with the Rev Donald Reeves, Rector of St James's, in Piccadilly.



James Fox: The Road to 1984 (Channel 4 at 9.30pm)

CHOICE

● With a bit of luck, Granada Television's THE ROAD TO 1984 (Channel 4, 9.30pm) will conclude the first phase of television's obsessional preoccupation with Orwell. It has been a crowded road and though most of the vehicles (in particular, the films in the Arena series on BBC 2) have known exactly where they were going and *took us with them on the road to a* clearer perception of the political and social forces that shaped Orwell, the landscape was starting to become tiresomely familiar. Willis Hall's film tonight offers a couple of Orwellian views that we have not seen before and is, therefore, welcome. It opts for dramatized sequences from Orwell's later life and from *Animal Farm* and *Nineteen Eighty-four* in an attempt to explain the writer's detestation of totalitarianism and his identification with society's outcasts. I say "attempts to explain" because Mr Hall expects us to infer deep significance from situations that are too lightly sketched in (the Spanish Civil War episode, for example, and his sojourn among the down-and-outs). James Fox plays Orwell, and though the resemblance depends heavily on moustache and clothing, Mr Fox has lately developed his actor's skill so remarkably that we *learn something new about this* complex man who took so many of the secrets of his complexity with him to his early grave.

● THE LIVING PLANET (BBC 1, 8.05) is an environmental study, which is as bleakly off-putting as to say that the series that spawned it, *Life on Earth*, was a treatise about fauna. The happy truth is that David Attenborough's new, 12-part series, is just as academic as its predecessor was – that is, not at all. Having established, in *Life on Earth*, how animal families have their own potential, Mr Attenborough now sets about explaining how, in each of the *Earth's environments* (mountains, oceans, forests, deserts, and so on) animals and plants have adapted to their physical surroundings. And, if all that sounds a bit academic, just wait *until you see tonight's film, with its* fearsome volcanic activity (visual) and its detailed account (Mr Attenborough, verbal) of the eruption of Krakatoa. The excitement should cool of a bit with next week's film. It is called *The Frozen World.*

BBC 2

9.00 Pages from Ceefax; 9.15 Daytime on Two (until 3.00pm) The line-up is: 9.15 Encounter Spain; 9.33 Decubra España: Spanish lesson; 9.52 Talkabout; 10.12 Science Workshop; 10.34 Claire Rayner; 11.05 Bags of Sugar; Wales Country Crafts; 11.55 Better Badminton; 12.20 Visions of Change (1950s newsreels and TV); 12.45 Write Away.

1.10 A Good Job with Prospects; 1.38 Around Scotland (River Tay); 2.00 You and Me; 2.15 Music Time; 2.40 Everyday Science: textiles; 3.00 Pages from Ceefax.

5.35 News Summary: with subtitles for the hard of hearing.

5.40 Schools Prom: From the Royal Albert Hall. Contributions from young singers, dancers and intrumentalists including *Cornwall County Youth* Brass Band, The Hunka Trio. Doncaster Youth Jazz Orchestra and Rudki (a Polish national dance group).

6.25 Cartoon: Nebule. A Canadian animated short.

6.35 Hooked! Return of the angling series, presented by Jack Charlton. With Pete Thompson, fishing correspondent from BBC Radio Stoke. Filmed at two lakes and a stretch of the river Trent, in Nottinghamshire. Competitors include the 1983 winner, Dennis Lipscombe.

7.05 Film: So Long at the Fair (1950) Romantic mystery story, set against the background of the Great Exhibition in Paris in 1889. When her brother (David Tomlinson) vanishes, his sister (Jean Simmons) turns for help to a young painter (Dirk Bogarde). Directed by Terence Fisher and Anthony Darnborough.

8.30 Out of Court Crime, punishment, and the machinery of justice. With David Jessel and Sue Cook.

9.00 The Hello Goodbye Man: Comedy series starring Ian Lavender as the totally inadequate salesman. His *main hope lies in clinching a* deal with Mr Rackemann. With Mary Tamm and Dominic Guard.

9.30 Forty Minutes: Swiss Finishing School. *Documentary about the highly-*esteemed Institut Villa Pierrefeu overlooking Montreux where 24 young ladies (including three English girls) are "finished" at a cost to their parents of nearly £15,000 a year. We learn that there is much more to "finishing" than the learning of French.

10.10 Rowan and Martin's Laugh-in: Tonight's guest celebrities are Hollywood actor Peter Lawford, and the comedian Jonathan Winters (r).

10.40 Newsnight: Bulletins and analysis of the day's main news stories. Ends at 11.30pm

CHANNEL 4

5.00 Television Scrabble: The word-making game, transferred to the television screen. This is the last round this week. It is hosted by Alan Coren, the editor of *Punch*. Chris Serle heads the new challenge.

5.30 Everybody Here: Multicultural children's magazine. Today: Greek printing; some delicious desserts that youngsters can prepare.

6.00 Barriers: Episode three of this drama serial about an orphaned teenager (Benedict Taylor) in search of his natural parents. Tonight, he and his guardian (Paul Rogers) fly to *Munich to meet a freelance* journalist whom the guardian had helped 10 years earlier (r).

6.30 Today's History: Roger Opie interviews Professor Robert Skidelsky, author of a recently-published biography of John Maynard Keynes. And Professor J K Galbraith explains why he believes economics is more a branch of theology than science. There is film of the 1944 Bretton Woods conference that established the International Monetary Fund.

7.00 Channel Four News.

7.50 Comment: A platform for the views of Roger Morgan, head of the European Centre for Political Studies, on London.

8.00 Treasure Hunt: The energetic, rarely-despairing Anneka Rice is flown to the wine-growing region of Beaune, in France, being directed from the studio by clues-hunters Brigadier Walter Greenway, and Richard Palthorpe, administrator of the Weald and Downland Open Air Museum in Sussex where the retired brigadier also works. With Kenneth Kendall.

9.00 Soap: Danny and Burt prepare to hand over the ransom money demanded by Elaine's kidnappers. And Jodie prepares for his wedding to Carol.

9.30 The Road to 1984: James Fox plays George Orwell in Willis Hall's dramatization of the turning points in the writers's life. Janet Dale plays his first wife Eileen, and Julia Goodman plays Sonia Brownell whom Orwell married on his death bed. David Wheatley directed. (See Choice).

11.10 Love, Sidney: New American comedy series, starring Tony Randall as the bachelor whom we first encountered in Channel 4's film *Sidney Shor, A Girl's Best Friend*, screened last year.

11.30 Wish You Were Here?: Judith Chalmers visits the Greek island of Cos; Chris Kelly visits Alton Towers theme park in Staffordshire; and Ed Stewart and family investigate San Francisco and its environs (A second showing of the Thames TV programme first seen last Monday). Ends at 12.05.

Radio 4

6.00 *Farming Today. 6.25 Shipping.*
6.30 Today, incl. 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 News. 6.45 Prayer. 6.55, 7.55 Weather. 7.00, 8.00 News. 7.25, 8.25 Sport. 7.45 Thought for Day. 8.35 Yesterday in Parliament. 8.57 Weather; Travel.
9.00 News.
9.05 Ray Gosling – In The House Of . . . George Walker, owner of a leisure empire (r).
9.30 The Living World.
10.00 News; In Business (new series).
10.30 Morning Story: "I Spy a Stranger" by Jean Rhys. Read by Peggy Ann Wood.
10.45 Daily Service.
11.00 News; Travel; My Thanks to Uncle Fred. Isabella Wallaces tribute to her famous uncle Fred Gaisberg, the gramophone recording pioneer (r).
12.00 News; You and Yours.
12.27 Get The Most Out Of Your Body (3) The Giblets. 12.55 Weather; Programme News.
1.00 The World At One: News.
1.40 The Archers. 1.55 Shipping.
2.00 News; Woman's Hour. Today's items include an exploration by Sally Feldman of the myths, morals and manners of the menstrual cycle.
3.00 Afternoon Theatre: Shakespeare on 5 dollars a Day, by Douglas Kennedy. The story of the downfall of an American professor of English, specializing in Shakespeare, who lands a job at a Dublin university. With Blain Fairman and Margaret D'Arcy †.
4.00 News; Just After Four. Diary of a drive through Iran (by Lynn Ten Kate).
4.10 Bookshelf. Radio 4's book programme. The life of a foreign correspondent. Hunter Davies talks to Noel Barber and Anthony *Grey. Also, Alan Coren, the editor of Punch* talks about his favourite novels.
4.40 Story Time: "The Leopard" by Guiseppe di Lampedusa (4). Read by Gabriel Woolfe.
5.00 News magazine. 5.50 Shipping. 5.55 Weather; Programme News.
6.00 The Six O'Clock News; Financial Report.
6.30 My Word! †.
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Concert Prelude. A look ahead to tonight's concert.
7.30 Hallé Orchestra. Concert. Part one. Direct from the Free Trade Hall, Manchester. Part 1: Brahms (Tragic Overture) and Tippett (Piano Concerto, with Paul Crossley) †.
8.25 Any Anwers?
8.40 Concert Part 2: Dvorak (Symphony No 9: From the New World) †.
9.35 Kaleidoscope. Arts magazine. Includes interviews with Hans Hotter on the occasion of his 75th birthday, together with comment on Alexander Zinoviev's book *The Reality of Communism* and David Robinson's book *The Mirror of Opinion.*
10.15 A Book at Bedtime: "Nineteen Eighty-Four" by George Orwell (14). Read by Kenneth Haigh.
10.30 The World Tonight, incl. 11.00 Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News. 12.10 Weather. 12.15 Close, Shipping Forecast.

England VHF as above except: 6.25-6.30 am Weather: Travel. 9.05-12.00 For Schools. 1.55-2.00 pm Listening Corner. 2.00-3.00 For Schools. 5.50-5.55 PM (continued). 11.00-11.30 Study on 4: Allez France. 12.30-1.10 Schools Night-time Broadcasting: 12.30 Books, Plays, Poems 12.45 Business Matters.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather. 7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert: part one. Cimarosa's overture The Secret Marriage; Kozeluh's Bassoon Concerto (with Frantisek Hermann as soloist); Haydn's *Symph No 66.* †
8.00 News.
8.05 Morning Concert: part two. Dvorak's Slavonic Dance in B, Op 72, No 1; Borodin's Nottumo (String Quartet No 2); Chopin's Ballade No 3 in A flat (Richter); and Stravinsky's ballet Apollo.†
9.00 news.
9.05 This Week's Composers: Parry and Stanford. Parry's, Lord, let me know mine end (songs of Farewell), the Violin Sonata in B (Gruenberg/Vignoles); and Stanford's Songs of the Sea (Luxon and Bournemouth SO and Chorus).†
10.00 The Strauss Family: Strauss *pere* (Alice Polka), Strauss *fils* (ballet Cinderalla, Act 1) and Joseph Strauss (Delirien Waltz).†
10.50 Cello and Piano: Matyas Seiber's Fantasy, and Dohnanyi's Sonata in B flat minor, Op 8 (Raphael Wallfisch/Richard Markham).†
11.25 Chamber Orchestras of the World: Franz Liszt Chamber Orch, with Zoltan Kocsis (piano) perform Bach's Brandenberg Conc No 3; Corelli's Concerto Grosso, Op 6 No 4, Mozart's Piano Conc No 12, Szollosy's Conc No 3; Mendelssohn's Symph 9 for string orchestra. Interval reading at 12.15.†
1.00 News.
1.05 Bristol Lunchtime Concert. recital by Wolfgang Manz (piano). Bach's Prelude and Fugue in G sharp minor, Book 1; Brahms's Three Intermezzi, Op 117; Debussy's Suite bergamasque; and Liszt's Harmonies du Soir.†
2.00 Vivaldi: Concerto in G minor for strings, RV 157; Sinfonia, Al Santo Sepolchro, RV 130; and Beatus Vir in C, RV 597. English Baroque Soloists, Monteverdi Choir, Jennifer Smith, Patrizia Kwella, Catherine Denley and William Kendall.†
3.25 Piano Trios: Haydn's H XV 25; and Mendelssohn's No 1 in D minor, Op 49 (Fujikawa/Roll).†
4.15 Youth Orchestras of the World: the Royal Northern College of Music Sinfonia play Handel's Concerto Grosso in B Flat, Op 3 No 1; Fauré's Pavane; and Haydn's Symph No 88.†
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure: Michael Berkeley's selection includes Walton's sonata for strings (at 6.03).†
6.30 Bandstand: Grimethorpe Colliery Band play Benjamin's Altitude, and Bourgeois's Concerto Grosso.
7.00 Jane Manning and Friends: The soprano (with Tony Hyman as accompanist) sings works by Alexander Mossolov and Peter Wiegold (first performance of Songs from Grimm).†
7.40 The Old Makers Don't Work any More: James Douglas's play for two actors (Tony *MacEwan and* Alan Dudley) is about a deadly psychological game between a writer whose work is under investigation by the state, and the man carrying out the investigation.
8.25 *Now and Then: Beethoven's* String Quartet in G major, Op 18 No 2; and Denis Aplvor's Duo Concertante, Op 71 (first performance). Played by the Chilginan String Quartet, with Michael Thompson (horn) and *Catherine* Dubois (piano). Part one.†
9.10 A Field in Space: Robert Trotter reads Elspeth Davie's story.
9.25 Now and Then: part two. Beethoven's Sonata in F Major, Op 17; and Adrian Williams's String Quartet No 2 (first broadcast).†
10.20 Music in our Time: Ockeghem, arr Birtwistle (Ut heremita solus), David Lumsdaine (Ruhe sanfte, sanfte ruh' from Mandala III, and Robin Walker (Dadamo still *believes in self-expression*). With Shelagh Sutherland (sop), Lontano, and Odaline de la Martinez (piano).
11.15 News. Until 11.18.

Radio 2

News on the hour (except 8.00 and 9.00) Major Bulletins: 7.00am, 8.00, 1.00 pm, 5.00 and 12.00 midnight headings: 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 am (MF/MW). 5.00am Ray Moore†. 7.30 Terry Wogan†. 10.00 *Jimmy Young†*. 12.00 Music while you work with Jack Peberdy's Flutes and Things †. 12.30 Gloria Hunniford†. 2.02 Sports Desk. 2.30 Ed Stewart†. 3.02 Sports Desk. 4.00 David Hamilton†. 4.02, 5.30 Sports Desk. 6.00 John Dunn†6.45 Sport and Classified Results (mf only). 7.30 Marching and Waltzing †. 8.30 Country Club with Wally Whyton†. 9.30 Star Sound Extra. Karen Black, the Hollywood actress, talks to Phillip Bergson about her new film *Can She Bake a Cherry Cake?* and Toni Hutchinson reviews some of the latest releases including *Gorky Park, The Honorary Consul, Daniel,* and Clint Eastwood's new movie *Sudden Impact*, in which the character Dirty Harry reappears. 9.57 Sports Desk. 10.00 I'm sorry, I haven't a clue. 10.30 Brian Matthew presents Round Midnight A.M. (stereo from midnight). 11.02; 12.02 *Cricket Desk. 2.00-5.00 Richard Clegg* presents You and the Night and the Music. 2.02; 3.02; 4.04; Cricket Desk.

Radio 1

News on the half-hour from 6.30am until 9.30pm and then 12.00 midnight (mf/mw) 6.00am Adrian John with the Early Show. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Mike Smith, incl. 12.30 Newsbeat. 2.00 Gary Davies. 4.30 Peter Powell, incl. 5.30 Newsbeat. 7.00 David Jensen. 10.00-12.00 John Peel.† VHF *Radios 1 and 2* 5.00am With Radio 2. 10.00pm With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00 With Radio 2.

WORLD SERVICE

6.00 Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 7.30 Country Style. 7.45 *Network UK.* 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 The Painter of Signs. 8.30 John Peel. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Edward Elgar: The Making of a Composer. 10.15 Monitor. 10.30 Yes Minister. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News About Britain. 11.15 New *Ideas.* 12.00 *Radio Newsreel.* 12.15 Top Twenty. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 1.30 Network UK. 1.45 The Pleasure's Yours. 2.30 Discovery. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 The Reith Lectures. 4.45 The World Today. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Meridian. 8.00 World News. 8.09 *Twenty-Four Hours. 9.15 Ulster Newsletter.* 9.20 In the Meantime. 9.30 Business Matters. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 The Week in Wales. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Merchant Navy Programme. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News About Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 Radio Theatre. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 Ulster Newsletter. 1.50 In the Meantime. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Personal Impact. 2.30 Talking about Music. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 Business Matters. 4.00 Newsdesk. 4.30 *Country Style.* 5.45 The World Today.

(All times in GMT)

BBC1 Wales 12.57-1.00pm News of Wales headlines. 3.48-3.50 News of Wales headlines. 5.53 (Part of Sixty Minutes) Wales Today. 11.45 News of Wales headlines. Scotland 12.55-1.00pm News. 5.53 (Part of Sixty Minutes) Scotland: Sixty Minutes. 7.05-7.30 Soccer Six. Highlights of the semi-final stage of this indoor 6-a-side football competition at the Coasters Arena, Falkirk. 11.45 News headlines. Northern Ireland 12.57-1.00pm Northern Ireland news. 3.48-3.50 Northern Ireland news. 5.53 (Part of Sixty Minutes) Scene Around Six. 11.45 News headlines. England 5.53pm (Part of Sixty Minutes). 11.50 Close.

S4C Starts 2.00pm Hwnt Ac Yma. 2.20 Ffalabalam. 2.35 Beth, Sut, Pam, Pryd A Ble? 2.50 Interval. 3.00 Be Your Own Boss. 3.25 Everyone a Special Kind of Artist. 3.55 Country Crisis. 4.20 Television Scrabble. 4.50 Guto Goch A Malwen. 5.05 Siop Siafins. 5.30 Abbott and Costello Show. 6.00 Brookside. 6.30 Here's Lucy. 7.00 Newyddion Saith. 7.30 Ar Adain Chwim. 8.00 Coleg. 8.30 A Childhood. 9.25 Drama Difiau. 10.35 National Theatre of Brent's Messiah. 11.30 Nuclear State. 12.30am Closedown.

ULSTER As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 At Ease. 6.00 Good Evening Ulster. 6.25 Police Six. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30-8.00 Carry on *Laughing.* 10.27 Ulster News and Weather. 10.30 Counterpoint. 11.00 Film: Murder on the Midnight Express. 12.20am News, Closedown.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

HTV As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 Three Little Words. 6.00 News. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30-8.00 Carry on Laughing. 10.30 Scene '84. 11.00 Lou Grant. 12.00 Closedown.

HTV WALES As HTV West except: 6.00pm-6.35 Wales at Six. 10.30-11.00 Wales This Week.

SCOTTISH As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Family Trees. 5.10 Bodyline. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.30 Now You See It. 7.00 Take the High Road. 7.30-8.00 Carry on Laughing. 10.30 As I Please. 11.15 Positively Unemployed. 11.45 Late Call. 11.50 Crann Tara. 12.20am Closedown.

YORKSHIRE *As London except:* 12.30pm-1.00 That's Hollywood. 1.20 News. 1.30-2.00 Calendar. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00 Calendar. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30-8.00 Carry on Laughing. 10.30 Country Calendar. *11.00 Film:* I Don't Want to be Born (Joan Collins). 12.40am Closedown.

TSW As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.30 Family Tree. 3.30-3.30 University Challenge. 5.15 Gus Honeybun. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Today South West. 6.30 Gardens For All. 7.00-8.00 Casablanca. 10.35 Hill Street Blues. 11.30 Harvest Jazz at Paul Masson. 12.05am Portrait of a Legend. 12.30 Postscript, Closedown.

TVS As London except: 12.30-1.00 Crown Court. 1.20 News. 1.30 Afternoon Club. 1.35 Farmhouse Kitchen. 2.10 Miracles Take Longer. 2.40 Strange but True. 3.10 Newsbreak. 3.20 Sons and Daughters. 3.50-4.00 A-Z. *5.15-5.45 Three Little Words. 6.00* Coast to Coast. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30-8.00 Carry on Laughing. 10.30 Backchat. 11.00 Showcase. 11.15 Mysteries of Edgar Wallace* 12.15 Company, Closedown.

CENTRAL As London except: 12.30-1.00 Crown Court. 1.30 Contact. 1.45-3.30 Film: Mozambique (Steve Cochran). 5.15-5.45 Whose Baby? 6.00 Crossroads. 6.25 News. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30-8.00 Carry on Laughing. 10.35 Central Lobby. 11.05 Fight Night. 12.05 Portrait of a Legend. *12.35 Closedown.*

BORDER As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 University Challenge. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30-8.00 Carry On Laughing. 10.30 Sweeney. 11.30 Benson. 12.00 News, Closedown.

TYNE TEES As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News and Lookaround. 5.15-5.45 Terrahawks. 6.00 News. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25 Northern Life. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30-8.00 Carry on Laughing. 10.32 Film: Regan (John Thaw). 12.15am Marriage Matters, Closedown.

GRANADA As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Farmhouse Kitchen. 1.20 Granada *Reports. 1.30-2.00 Paint Along With* Nancy. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 Beverly Hillbillies.* 6.00 This Is Your Right. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30 Granada Reports. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30-8.00 Carry on Laughing. 10.30 Streets of San Francisco. 11.30 *Fight Night. 12.30am Closedown.*

GRAMPIAN As London except: 9.25am-9.30 First Thing. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 Mr Smith. 6.00 North Tonight. 6.30 Police News. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 That's My Boy. 7.30-8.00 Carry on Laughing. 10.30 Timeless Land. 11.30 About Gaelic. 12.00 News, Closedown.

ANGLIA As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00 About Anglia. *6.20 Arena. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00* Benson. 7.30-8.00 Carry on Laughing. 10.30 Newhart. 11.00 Squash. 11.30 Streets of San Francisco. 12.30am Big Question, Closedown.

CHANNEL As London except: 1.20-1.30 News. 2.30 Family Trees. 3.0-3.30 University Challenge. 5.15-5.45 Beverly Hillbillies* 6.00 Channel Report. 6.30 Crossroads. 6.55 Jazz. 7.00-8.00 Casablanca. 10.35 Hill Street Blues. 11.30 Harvest Jazz at Paul Masson. 12.05 Portrait of a Legend. 12.30 Closedown.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN. † Stereo. ★Black and white. (r) Repeat.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1: 1053kHz/285m; 1089kHz/275m; Radio 2: 693kHz/433m; 909kHz/330m; Radio 3: 1215kHz/247m: VHF -90-92.5; Radio 4: 200kHz 1500m: VHF -92-95; LBC 1152kHz/261m; VHF 97.3; Capital: 1548kHz/194m: VHF 95.8; BBC Radio London 1458kHz/206m: VHF 94.9; World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

SALES AND MARKETING APPOINTMENTS

MULTILINGUAL superperson to sell a very special language course to top executives. Essential: over 30, degree, good sales record, fluent French & German, dynamic. 492 1624.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

STONHAM HOUSING ASSOCIATION in conjuction with THE WAYBACK FOUNDATION require

A. ASSISTANT PROJECT LEADER Salary £6,873 under review

B. TWO PROJECT WORKERS Salary £5,352 under review

The Wayback Foundation is responsible for Castle Close Community for problem drinkers. The work will require 24-hour cover on a rota basis. Inquiries invited from suitably qualified/experienced persons.

Application form and job description on request from:

Gordon Wright, Secretary of Wayback, c/o Crusalise 80/84 Union Street, Plymouth, Devon, PL1 3EZ. Tel: (0752) 666777.

Application deadline: 20th January, 1984.

EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

EASTBOURNE COLLEGE
HEAD OF CLASSICS

Applications are invited from graduates for the position of Head of Classics, on the promotion of the present holder to the Headship of St. Anne's School, Windermere. Letters of application, together with curriculum vitae and the names and addresses of two referees, should be sent to the Headmaster, Eastbourne College, Eastbourne, E. Sussex, BN21 4JX, from whom further details may be obtained.

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MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

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PIANOS: H. LANE & SONS. New and reconditioned. Quality at reasonable prices. 326 Brighton Rd., S. Croydon. 01-688 3513.

STEINWAY–6ft 11ins Rosewood. £4,300. 01-540 1693.

PROPERTY SOUTH OF THE THAMES

CHAMPION HILL SE5 Beautifully decorated 1 bedroom patio flat. All mod cons. set in well kept grounds in Georgian estate. £31,950 ono. 01-737 4308 or 01-274 9350.

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FULHAM, SW6
Modernised 3 storey terr. house near Putney Bridge tube. 5 beds, 2 baths, 2 recep. large bright kit. patio and cellar. Within last 4 years it has been rewired, reroofed & CH installed. £94,000 Tel 278 4121 or 731 6321 ref AB.

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WORLD'S LARGEST Au Pair Bureau offers m'helps. doms; all live-in staff. UK & Overseas Au Pair Agency Ltd. 87 Regent Street. W1. 01-439 6534.

SHORT LETS

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Entertainments

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SIMON WARD
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DIAL M FOR MURDER
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Directed by Allan Davis
"AS MUCH FUN AS EVER" Times
Evgs 8.00 Mats Weds 2.45 Sats 5.00.

VICTORIA PALACE. 834 1317/828 4735. Evgs Mon 7.30 Tues-Sat 6.00 & 8.30. SIMON CADELL, PAUL SHANE, RUTH MADOC, JEFFREY HOLLAND, FELIX BOWNESS, BARRY HOWARD, BEN WARRISS and SU POLLARD in The Fun Packed Holiday Musical For All The Family
HI-DE-HI!
With TV's star cast. Prices £3, £7.50. FOR A LIMITED SEASON

WYNDHAM'S S 836 3028 cc 379 6565/930 9232. Grps 836 3962. Eves 8.15. Sat 5.0 & 8.30.
JOHN MILLS
"What a night. What a Knight!" D. Mi.
ANTHONY BATE BARBARA MURRAY
and GLYN HOUSTON in
LITTLE LIES
"THE BEST FUN TO BE HAD" Dly Tel
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Final Perfs Today 3.00 & 7.30. SWAN ESTHER. ". . . a cheerful biblical musical" Gdn. ". . . bumper fun . . . a real hit" Std. Seats £2.50 Parties £2.

CINEMAS

ACADEMY 3. 437 8819. Simone Signoret in L'ETOILE DU NORD (PG) at 4.00, 6.15, 8.35.

CAMDEN PLAZA 485 2443, opp Camden Town Tube. Andrei Tarkovsky's NOSTALGIA (15). Film at 1.20, 3.45, 6.10, 8.40pm.

CHELSEA CINEMA 351 3742. 206 Kings Road, SW3 (Sloane Sq tube). Truffaut's FINALLY, SUNDAY! (PG) Film at 1.45, 4.00, 6.20, 8.45. Advance booking for 8.45 Perf. Access/Visa.

CURZON, Curzon St, W1. 499 3737. Jeremy Irons. Ben Kingsley. Patricia Hodge "Are all superb" F.T. in Harold Pinter's BETRAYAL (15) "A film not to be missed" Barry Norman Film '83 Progs at 2.00 (NOT SUN) 4.10, 6.20, 8.40.

GATE BLOOMSBURY, 1 & 2. 837 8402/1177. Russell Sq Tube. 1: DANIEL (15) 1.55, 4.10, 6.30, 8.45. N.C.P. parking 30p anytime Sat & Sun. Mon-Fri after 6pm. 2: Last 8 days! ZELIG (PG) 2.45, 4.15, 5.45, 7.10, 9.00. Starts Thurs DREAM FLIGHT (PG) Lic'd Bar. Access/Visa.

GATE MAYFAIR 493 2031. MAYFAIR HOTEL, Green Pk Tube. THE LEOPARD (PG). 4.50, 8.00.

GATE NOTTING HILL. 221 0220/727 5750. DANIEL (15). 1.55, 4.10, 6.30, 8.45 L.N. 11.15 THE ROCKY HORROR PICTURE SHOW (18) PHANTOM OF THE PARADISE (18).

LEICESTER SQUARE THEATRE (930 5252). GORKY PARK (15) Sep progs Daily 2.10, 5.15, 8.20. Late Night Show Fri & Sat 11.45 NO ADVANCE BOOKING.

LUMIERE 836 0691 St Martin's Lane WC2 (Leicester Sq. Tube). DAVID BOWIE in ZIGGY STARDUST (PG). Film at 1.20, 3.10, 5.05, 7.05, 9.10. ENDS WED 18 JAN. FROM THURS Jean-Jacques Beineix's THE MOON IN THE GUTTER (18) ADVANCE BOOKING for Last Eve Perf. Access/Visa.

MINEMA 45 KNIGHTSBRIDGE Tel 235 4225/6 EXCLUSIVE PRESENTATION "WE OF THE NEVER NEVER" (U). Progs. daily: 3.15, 6.15, 8.45pm. "Romantic, charming & spectacular" (Telegraph)

ODEON HAYMARKET (930 2738). LA TRAVIATA (U). Sep progs daily 1.45, 5.35, 8.25pm. ALL SEATS BOOKABLE IN ADVANCE TELEPHONE BOOKINGS WITH ACCESS AND VISA WELCOME.

ODEON MARBLE ARCH W2 (723 2011) WALT DISNEY'S THE JUNGLE BOOK (U) + MICKEY'S CHRISTMAS CAROL (U). Sep progs. Doors open wks 2.00, 5.00, 7.45. Cont progs Doors open Sun 6.00 8.15. REDUCED PRICES FOR CHILDREN. ADVANCE BOOKING FOR 7.45 PROG. FRI. SAT. CREDIT CARD BOOKINGS: 724 1160.

SCREEN ON THE HILL 435 3366. James Stewart, Grace Kelly in Hitchcock's REAR WINDOW (PG). 2.20, 4.40, 7.00, 9.15. Lic Bar. Seats bookable. Club show inst memb.

EXHIBITIONS

TREASURED POSSESSIONS. A Loan Exhibition of Works of Art at Sotheby's in conjunction with The Historic Houses Association. 21st December 1983 to 20th January 1984, Monday-Saturday 10.30 am-5.30 pm. Sundays 2.30 pm-5.30 pm. Sotheby's, 34/35 New Bond St. London W1A 2AA. Tel: 01-493 8080.

"PRINCE ALBERT, his life and work". Royal College of Art. Daily 10-6.30: Wednesday 10-8.

ART GALLERIES

AGNEW GALLERY. 43 Old Bond St. W1. 01-629 6176. Coloured AQUATINTS, early 19th cent. Sporting and Topographical Prints. STP. Until 2nd March. Mon-Fri. 9.30-5.30.

BRITISH LIBRARY. Gt Russell St. WC1 THE ENGLISH PROVINCIAL *PRINTER 1700-1800 Until* 29 Jan. Wkdays 10-5. Suns 2.30-6 Adm free.

BROWSE & DARBY, 19 Cork St. W1. 01-734 7984 Keith Grant.

KING STREET GALLERIES, 17 King Street, St James's, SW1. 01-930 3994. EARLY ENGLISH WATERCOLOURS exhibited by MICHAEL SPRATT until 28 Jan. Daily 10-6. Sats 10-1.

MALL GALLERIES, The Mall, SW1. Paintings & Drawings by SHIZUME. Mon-Fri 10-5, Sats 10-1. Adm. Free. 6-19 January.

MARLBOROUGH GRAPHICS Gallery Inaugural Exhibition of 19th & 20th Century Master Prints. Including works by Munch, Nolde, Picasso, Pissarro, Klee and Hockney. Daily 10-5.30 Sats, 10-12.30. 39 Old Bond St. W1. Tel: 01-629 5161.

NOORTMAN & BROD, 24 St James's Street, London SW1. 01-839 2606/3871. "BOUDIN & JONGKIND." An exhibition of paintings, watercolours and etchings Mon-Fri 9.30 – 5.30 until 24th February.

ROYAL ACADEMY, Burlington House, Piccadilly. Open 10-6 daily incl. Sunday THE GENIUS OF VENICE 1500-1600 until 11 March. Adm. £3.50, £2.00 concessionary rate and on Suns. until 1.45pm. Till Jan. 17, 18, 19 open 6.30 9.00pm Adm £4.00

TATE GALLERY, Millbank, SW1. JOHN PIPER paintings, stained glass, ceramics, fabrics, theatre design. Until 22 Jan. RICHARD HAMILTON: Graphic Work. Until 12 Feb. Adm £1.50. Wkdys 10-5.30. Suns 2-5.30. Recorded info. 01-821 7128.

VICTORIA & ALBERT MUSEUM, S Kensington. BRITISH 20th CENTURY ART & DESIGN. RICHARD DOYLE. Until 26 Feb. MARKETA LUSKACOVA: *Photographs.* Until 26 Feb. ISLAMIC BOOKBINDINGS. Until 4 March. AWARD WINNING PLATINUM JEWELLERY. Until 3 Feb. Adm free. Wkdys 10-5.50 Suns 2.30-5.50. Closed Fridays. Recorded info 01-581 4894.

also on page 7

Heath says he will not be a lackey

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Mr Edward Heath, in a defiant mood after voting against the rate-capping legislation, yesterday declared that he had no intention of being a hack or a lackey and intensified his onslaught against the Government's economic record.

Mr Heath, one of 13 Conservative MPs who voted against the Rates Bill second reading on Tuesday night, denied that he had led or organized the rebellion and angrily denounced the coverage of his action by some newspapers.

Unrepentant about going into the lobbies against the Government for the first time since the Tories were returned to power in 1979, the former Tory leader made it clear that he would continue to speak out if he felt it was necessary.

He said the party had always been one in which people had their say and influenced events: "The responsibilty lies on us to continue that tradition. We are not going to be hacks and lackeys, pushed here and there. We are going to express our views and will act accordingly in the House of Commons."

In an interview on BBC Radio's *World at One*, Mr Heath said that Tuesday's revolt was a spontaneous movement of Conservative MPs who shared his views, and he knew that many others would have liked to have voted against the Bill or to have abstained.

Mr Heath attacked the *Daily Mail* whose headline on a report of the vote was "Heath's 'treachery'". He said it was characteristic of the *Mail* to have such a headline. "If you differ from anyone you are a traitor", he said. "This is getting very close to the end of democracy as far as the *Mail* is concerned. It has no arguments, so it resorts to abuse of the grossest kind." He said it was not only the *Mail* that indulged in "this narrow, bigoted approach."

● Mr Anthony Beaumont-Dark one of the Conservatives who voted against the Rates Bill, was among the Tory MPs chosen by the Commons Committee of Selection yesterday to serve on the Bill's standing committee.

Although he can be expected to withdraw his support from the Government on several issues during the Bill's passage, its majority will not be at risk. There will be 17 Tory members, nine labour and two Alliance on the committee, whose membership will be announced today.

Leading article, letters, page 11

Sales of assets to affect borrowing level

By Frances Williams, Economics Correspondent

A broad hint that Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, may move to tighten fiscal policy in the Budget came yesterday from Sir Terence Burns, his chief economic adviser.

[illegible] the all-party T[illegible] Committee of [illegible] is holding its in[illegible] autumn statement [illegible] the Chancellor wou[illegible] to take the level of asset sales into account when judging the appropriate level of public borrowing, "though not necessarily one for one".

Since the Government set its £8,000m borrowing target for 1984-85 last spring it has increased its estimate of asset sales from £1,500m to £1,900m. Many people in the City believe even that to be a considerable underestimate since it includes the sale of shares in British Telecom.

That has led to charges that by using the proceeds of asset sales to reduce public spending the Government is running a more expansionary fiscal policy than the raw public borrowing figures suggest.

The arguments for reducing the PSBR below £8,000m – which could involve a significant and unpopular increase in taxation or more draconian cuts in spending – are reinforced by Treasury concern over monetary growth trends and inflation prospects. Its pre-Budget forecasts are thought to point to inflation sticking at the present level of about 5 per cent by the end of the year, rather than declining to 4.5 per cent as foreshadowed in the autumn statement.

Finance and Industry, page 13

Latest link in London's orbital motorway chain



A key section of London's M25 orbital motorway – its junction with the A10 at Waltham Cross – will be opened by Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary for Transport, next Wednesday. Tennis courts have been constructed over the motorway tunnel. Traffic on the £80m section is expected to build up to 50,000 vehicles a day. Photograph: Harry Kerr.

Letter from Brussels

Belgians sacrifice sleep for the Beeb

Spot somebody round Brussels these days with bloodshot eyes and an exhausted expression and the chances are it is an English-speaker.

This is not necessarily because the British are having to work extra hard at their desks at the moment to try to sort out the budget problem or because they are worrying abut UHT milk flooding ashore in Albion. It is because since January 6, BBC television has been available live to the 350,000 homes in the "capital of Europe" which are linked to the television cable system.

Undeterred by the long death-agonies of *The Thorn Birds*, this new captive audience sits late into the night, mesmerized by the sound of English words coming out of English-speaking mouths, with no sub-titles littering the screen. Even more novel is the experience of watching corny old American films without the agony of trying to reconcile the lip movements with the French of German sounds coming from the loudspeaker.

The Brussels cable television network has long been able to lay claim to being the most polyglot in the world. Any self-respecting home, even before January 6, had a set capable of picking up at least 13 stations in three languages.

French-speakers could tune into all three French channels plus two Belgian ones as well as the Luxembourg output. Dutch-speakers could pick from two Belgian and two Dutch stations. In addition, three German programmes were piped across the border.

The Dutch stations in particular often run English-language films with minimum sub-titling, as befits a nation where more hardback English novels are reportedly sold than in Britain. But the arrival of the BBC means that four of the seven Community languages are now available live in Brussels, providing the channel-hopper with a rich linguistic experience.

The BBC's arrival also makes it tiring. This is because Britain is an hour behind the rest of Europe – only on the clock, of course – which means that midnight movies do not start until 1am, with all that that implies for those who have to get up an hour ahead of Greenwich mean time to be at their desks next morning.

The battle to bring the BBC to Belgium has been long and legally difficult. Technically it has been possible for a long time, while the short distances involved mean that any good aerial can pick up both the BBC and ITN anywhere west of Ghent. Bringing the good news east of there requires simple cable technology.

But for years the negotiations have been bogged down, largely because nobody could agree who should pay how much to authors, artistes and film companies for this extra BBC audience. Then, when that was eventually sorted out last September, the main cable companies refused to put it on the air because, they claimed, the bulk of their audience did not want to pay the extra money needed to cover the transmission costs.

The argument spilled over into the Belgian language problem, with the companies claiming that not enough people in French-speaking Wallonia wanted to pay for an English service. Meanwhile, in Flanders, where the BBC was rushed on to the air, viewers were objecting to having to pay for the new French culture channel, TV5, which has just been cabled into Liège.

Given the cable companies' intransigence, the British community mounted a letter campaign to convince them that people really did want to watch the BBC. Then the Belgian Government agreed to halve the charge to the cable companies for supplying the signal. The procrastination ended and the BBC will be available to make Lord Carrington feel that much more at home when he moves in as Secretary-General of Nato in June.

British officials have looked forward to the arrival of British television as a useful ally. They have hoped it would prove persuasive in helping to get a responsible British viewpoint across to a public which sometimes regards Britain as the wrecker of the EEC.

It remains to be seen whether *Hi-de-Hi*, Esther Rantzen and *Dr Who* are the way to win hearts in Europe.

Ian Murray

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

New provincial exhibitions

Prints and photographs by Ian Sanderson, Tunbridge Wells Art Gallery, Civic Centre, Mount Pleasant, Tunbridge Wells; Mon to Fri 10 to 5.30, Sat 9.30 to 5 (until Feb 1).

Open exhibition by Cornish artists; Falmouth Art Gallery, The Moor, Falmouth; Mon to Fri 10 to 1, 2 to 4.30 (until Feb 3).

New London exhibitions

Greek and Roman sculpture: A new permanent exhibition of 1,000 exhibits including many from the Townley collection; Wolfson Galleries, British Museum, Great Russell Street, WC1; Mon to Sat 10 to 5 Sun 2.30 to 6.

The Anglo Saxons in France 1916-1918; engravings and woodcuts by Jean-Emile Laboureur; Imperial War Museum, Lambeth Road, SE1; Mon to Sat 10 to 5.50, Sun 2 to 5.50 (until April 8).

Work by Margaret Walker and Leigh Crampton; Air Gallery, 6 to 8 Rosebery Avenue, EC1; Mon to Fri, 11 to 6, Sat 11 to 2 (until Feb 4).

Omega workshops: alliance and enmity in English art, 1911-1920; Anthony d'Offay Gallery, 9 and 23 Dering Street, W1; Mon to Fri 10 to 5.30, Sat 10 to 1 (until March 6).

High art at Guildhall: Thornhill, Riguad and the City Corporation; Whittington Room, Guildhall Library, Guildhall, EC2; Mon to Fri 9.30 to 4.45 (until March 16).

Exhibitions in progress

Photographs by David Walls, McLauren Art Gallery, Rozelle Park, Ayr; Mon to Sat 11 to 5 (until Jan 28).

Second of three Arts Council exhibitionss about sculpture made in Japan, Cartwright Hall, Lister Park, Bradford Tues to Sun 10 to 5 (until 5 Feb).

The naked and the nude by David Holmes, City Museum and Art Gallery, Priesgate, Peterborough, Tues to Sat 12 to 5 (until Feb 4).

Jordanian Exhibition: the last of the Bedouin in Jordan; The Winchester Gallery, Park Avenue, Winchester, Hampshire; Mon to Fri 9 to 6, Sat 9 to 12 (until Feb 3).

Past Imperfect: work by Marc Camille Chaimowicz; John Hansard Gallery, The University, Southampton; Mon to Sat 10 to 6 (until Feb 25).

"Paintings and Constructions"; by Malcolm Ross-White Festival Gallery, Pierrepont Place, Bath; Tues to Sat, 11 to 5 (until Feb 4).

Paintings by Walter Osborne, Ulster Museum Botanic Gardens, Belfast; Mon to Fri 10 to 5, Sat 1 to 5 Sun 2 to 5 (until Feb 29).

Prints by David Barker, and Mesaics, by John Kindness, Peacock Gallery, Craigavon, Borthern Ireland; Mon to Fri 10 to 5, closed Sat and Sun (until Jan 31).

Talks, lectures

Betjamin country, by Frank Delaney, Oxford Book Association, Clarendon Press Centre, Walton Street, Oxford, 8. (The annual general meeting of the association begins at 7.)

Provincial music

Concert by Julian Cawdrey (Flute) and Paul Trepte (piano), Solihull Library Theatre, Solihull, 1.00.

Concert by Ian Partridge (tenor) and Jennifer Partridge (piano), Kent College, Canterbury, 8.

Piano recital by Wolfgang Manz, St George's Brandon Hill, Bristol, 1.

Concert by the Faber Trio, Leicestershire Museum and Art Gallery, New Walk, Leicester, 12.45.

Concert by the Bournemouth Symphony Orchestra, Winter Gardens, Bournemouth, 7.30.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Debate on Opposition motion on housing benefit. Nottinghamshire County Council Bill.

Lords (3): Education (Grants and Awards) Bill, and Town and Country Planning Bill, second reading.

Anniversaries

Births: James Watt, inventor, Greenock, Strathclyde, 1736; Robert E. Lee, Confederate commander, Stratford, Virginia, 1807; Edgar Allan Poe, Boston, Massachusetts, 1809; Paul Cézanne, Aix-en-Provence, 1839. William Congreve died in London, 1729.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No. 16,339

ACROSS

1 Mad Hatter retains majority as heat controller (10).
6 Carmen would hope to avoid this second child? (4).
10 Bridge support last month suffering set-back, being holed. (7).
11 Artist guide for Tobias (7).
12 Company in which soldier returned to a stream for a little smoke (9).
13 Regretting downfall before midnight (5).
14 Clergyman is round we hear (5).
15 Enter into new sort of holding (9).
17 Cheap seating for baseball fans or textile workers (9).
20 She shows by anger one loses love (5).
21 Topping one-way ticket to a warm spot (5).
23 Hit the wrong nail (not on the head) causing extreme deformity (6-3).
25 This officer a man of affairs? (7).
26 Conveyance for high explosive Clive organized (7).
27 What we are descended from, regardless of Darwin? (4).
28 The tube of French polish is not quite finished – capital! (10).

DOWN

1 Subject to endless choice (5).
2 Coming out from Greece men appear in difficulties (9).
3 Old-time dandy a big VIP of course (8,6).
4 His job backing horses? (7).
5 Parade left here for foreign parts (7).
7 What suited Tommy a sine qua non for the motorist, might one say? (5).
8 Old French transport industry (9).
9 During which Frederic was bound to be a pirate (14).
14 Message sent out of Brazilian port on top of this 26 (9).
16 It turns up in Iceland anyhow, just the same (9).
18 Intensify with mixture of henna and candle-ends (7).
19 Urn used about five - Pacific Islands? Right (7).
22 Saving one? Darling! (5).
24 Levels one against one (5).

Solution of Puzzle No. 16,338

CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 8

New books – paperbacks

The Literary Editor's selection of interesting books published this week:

A Mere Formality, novel, by Barbara Howell (Coronet, £1.95).
An Affair of the Heart, by Dilys Powell (Michael Haag, £4.95).
Bohemia in London, by Arthur Ransome (Oxford, £3.50).
Lost and Found, novel, by Julian Gloag (Arrow, £1.95).
Sadler's Birthday, novel, by Rose Tremain (Arena, £2.50).
Sweet Nothings, An Anthology of Love, by Jonathon Green (Sphere, £1.50).
The Fourth Estate, A History of Women in the Middle Ages, by Shulamith Shahar (Methuen, £7.95).
The Illusionist, novel, by Anita Mason (Abacus, £1.95).
The Steps of the Sun, by Joanna Trollope (Arrow, £1.95).
Young Charles Lamb, 1775-1802, by Winifred F. Courtney (Macmillan, £7.95).

PH

Roads

London and South-east: A235: Water main repairs at junction of Brighton Road and Sanderstead Lane, Croydon; single line traffic in each direction. M20: Major reconstruction work from A20 (junction 5:Maidstone west) to ¼ mile east of A249 (junction 7:Sheerness, Sittingbourne), with contraflow's in operation on both carriageways; avoid if possible. A5: Installation of signals at Edgware Road, Colindale; single lane traffic each direction.

Midlands: A34: Roadworks at Tidmington, south of Shipston on Stour, Warwickshire; delays. A6: Roadworks at Topley Pike, Derbyshire; temporary signals. A38: Reconstruction work on Burton upon Trent bypass, Staffordshire; two-way traffic on one carriageway plus diversion at Clay Mills.

Wales and West: A35: Roadworks at Loughwood, between Axminster and Honiton, Devon; temporary traffic signals at Bow Bridge. A38: Eastbound carriageway of Plymouth to Ivybridge road closed east of Lee Mill. A361: Roadworks at Trowbridge High Street, single lane traffic, with temporary signals.

North: Liverpool: Queensway Tunnel closed nightly, all traffic being diverted via the Liverpool to Wallasey Tunnel, between 9.15 pm and 5.45 am. A579: Bolton Road, Atherton is closed for major roadworks from the junction with old Bolton Road to Bolton boundary. A19/A1046: Reconstruction work at Portrack Roundabout, north of River Tees.

Scotland: A82: Blasting operations four miles north of Tarbet realignment, single lane traffic with lights. A945: Roadworks on Riverside Drive, Aberdeen at Wellington Bridge, with construction traffic; care required. A75: Repairs to damage at Threave Bridge, west of Castle Douglas, Kirkcudbright; single lane traffic with lights.

Information supplied by the AA.

The markets

London: The *FT* Index closed up 14·1 at 821·2.

The Times Information Service

A number of items normally included in *The Times* Information Service are missing from today's columns. This is due to a dispute involving clerical members of the Sogat '82 union. We apologise for the omissions.

The papers

President Reagan's call, in election year, for an improved dialogue between the United States and the Soviet Union has given "an enormous boost" to the West German delegation to the conference on disarmament at Stockholm, the Neue Ruhr-Zeitung said yesterday.

The paper said that, in December, the United States did not even want to mention the possibility of East-West cooperation in the communique issued at the end of that month's Nato meeting. President Reagan's speech has been greeted by West German delegates at Stockholm as "almost European" in its tone, the paper reported.

"Everybody who cares about the welfare of four young people will be disturbed by the remarks about cannabis made by pop star Paul McCartney", claims the Daily Star, which notes that the ex-beatle has been fined four times in the past for possessing Marijuana, the latest time along with his wife Linda in Barbados a few days ago.

"About all this Paul is unrepentant. Instead he declares pot ought to be 'decriminalised' because 'it is a lot less harmful than whisky or nicotine, and they are perfectly legal. The paper observes "What's more, he makes no secret of his fondness for smoking it or that he intends to go on smoking it. At 41, he really ought to know better."

The paper says that to compare marijuana with alcohol and nicotine is to "miss the point entirely." It says: "These are historically legal – "acceptable" drugs". It admits, though, that both "already do enormous damage to our health, on a scale that can be measured in millions of pounds and thousands of deaths and disablement."

The *Daily Mirror* comments on the verdict by a number of Conservative MP's against the Government's rate-capping proposals that Mrs Thatcher has only herself to blame. "Once she put monkeys into her Cabinet she was bound to get banana skins," the paper says.

The paper also quotes from Mr Heath's recent critique of government economic policy, and concludes: Mrs Thatcher can answer him by saying the voters are still with her. And at this stage she may be right. But for how long, if she is losing her strength in the Tory Party?

"Tory loyalists say that Mr Heath is sour. Perhaps he is. Perhaps Mr Pym is. And Sir Ian Gilmour and the rest. Though that would be a lot of sourness.

"But what does that matter – when they are also right?"

Weather forecast

An anticyclone will move across the British Isles as a depression over N France moves away E.

6 am to midnight

London, Midlands, NW, central N England: Dry, sunny periods; wind variable light; max temp 5C (41F), frost early and late.

SE, SW, central S England: Cloudy, isolated wintry showers near coasts at first, sunny periods developing; wind E, moderate, becoming variable, light; max temp 5 to 7C (41 to 45F), frost inland early and late.

East Anglia, E England: Sunny periods, isolated wintry showers near coasts; wind variable, becoming N, light; max temp 3 to 5C (37 to 41F), frost inland early and late.

Channel Islands: Cloudy, rain or sleet at first, sunny periods developing later; wind NE, fresh or strong, soon decreasing, light; max temp 5C (41F).

Wales, Lake District, Isle of Man, SW, NW Scotland, Argyll, Northern Ireland: Sunny intervals, isolated wintry showers dying out; wind NW, moderate, becoming variable, light; max temp 4C (39F), frost inland early and late.

NE England, Borders, Aberdeen, Moray Firth, NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Sunny intervals, scattered wintry showers becoming isolated; wind N, fresh, decreasing light; max temp 3C (37F), frost inland early and late.

Edinburgh and Dundee, Glasgow, central Highlands: Freezing fog patches slowly dispersing, sunny intervals, isolated snow showers on hills; wind variable, light; max temp 3C (37F), frost early and late.

Outlook for tomorrow and Saturday: Mostly dry, sunny periods, patchy freezing fog overnight, rain preceded by snow reaching NW areas later; rather cold, overnight frost, becoming nearer normal and windy later.

SEA PASSAGES: S. North Sea: Wind N, fresh or strong; sea moderate or rough. Straits of Dover, English Channel (E): wind N, strong or gale force; sea rough. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind N, moderate or fresh; sea slight or moderate.

Sun rises: 7.57 am
Sun sets: 4.26 pm
Moon rises: 5.31 pm
Moon sets: 9.02 am
Last Quarter: January 25.

Lighting-up time

London 4.56 pm to 7.26 am
Bristol 5.06 pm to 7.36 am
Edinburgh 4.47 pm to 7.58 am
Manchester 4.56 pm to 7.43 am
Penzance 5.23 pm to 7.42 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	f	1	34	Guernsey	f	7	45
Birmingham	s	4	39	Inverness	f	2	36
Blackpool	f	5	41	Jersey	f	6	43
Bristol	s	5	41	London	s	6	43
Cardiff	f	4	39	Manchester	c	4	39
Edinburgh	s	2	36	Newcastle	s	3	37
Glasgow	f	3	37	Ronaldsway	s	4	39

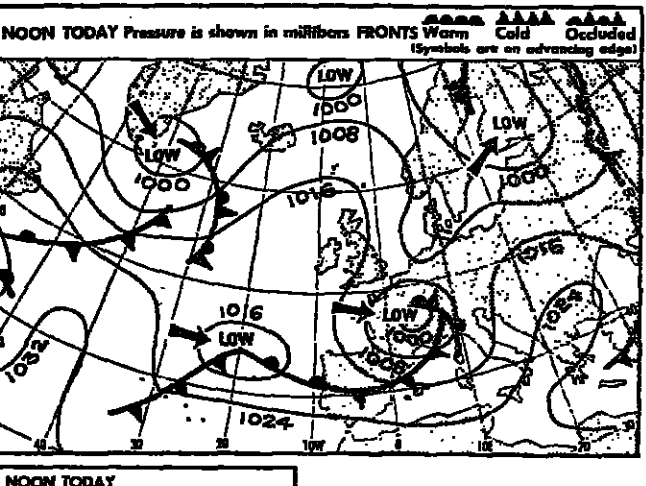
Highest and lowest

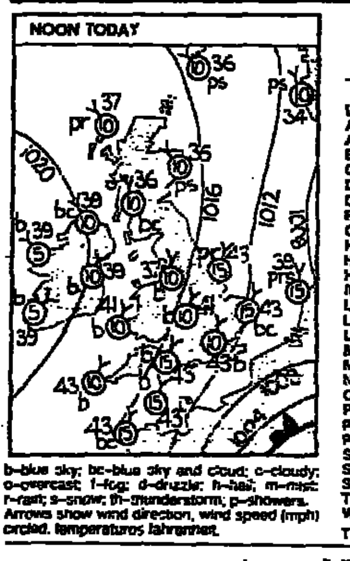
Yesterday: Highest day temp: Guernsey 9C (48F); lowest day max: Aviemore 1C (34F); highest rainfall: Eskdalemuir 0.29 in; highest sunshine: Folkestone 7.0 hr.

London

Yesterday: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 3C (37F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 7C (45F). Humidity: 6 pm, 67 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, 0.00in. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, 6.6. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1014.5 millibars

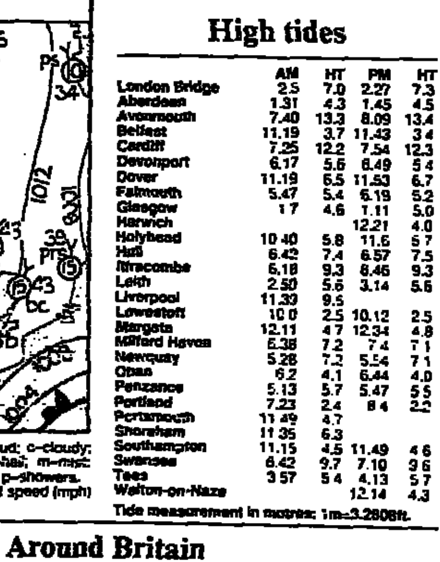
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b-blue sky; bc-blue sky and cloud; c-cloudy; o-overcast; f-fog; d-drizzle; h-hail; m-mist; r-rain; s-snow; th-thunderstorm; p-showers. Arrows show wind direction, wind speed (mph) circled. temperatures fahrenheit.

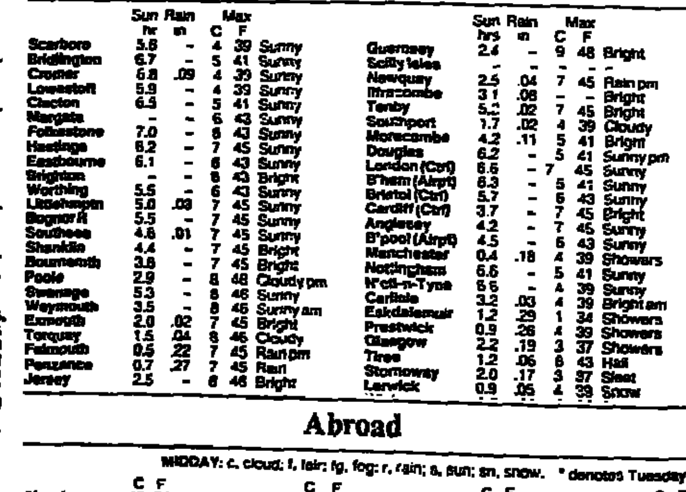
High tides



	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	2.5	7.0	2.27	7.3
Aberdeen	1.31	4.3	1.45	4.5
Avonmouth	7.40	13.3	8.09	13.4
Belfast	11.19	3.7	11.43	3.4
Cardiff	7.25	12.2	7.54	12.3
Devonport	6.17	5.6	6.49	5.4
Dover	11.19	6.5	11.53	6.7
Falmouth	5.47	5.4	6.19	5.2
Glasgow	1.7	4.6	1.11	5.0
Harwich			12.21	4.0
Holyhead	10.40	5.8	11.6	5.7
Hull	6.42	7.4	6.57	7.5
Ilfracombe	6.18	9.3	6.46	9.3
Leith	2.50	5.6	3.14	5.6
Liverpool	11.33	9.5		
Lowestoft	10.0	2.5	10.12	2.5
Margate	12.11	4.7	12.34	4.8
Milford Haven	6.38	7.2	7.4	7.1
Newquay	5.28	7.2	5.54	7.1
Oban	6.2	4.1	6.44	4.0
Penzance	5.13	5.7	5.47	5.5
Portland	7.23	2.4	8.4	2.2
Portsmouth	11.49	4.7		
Shoreham	11.35	6.3		
Southampton	11.15	4.5	11.49	4.6
Swansea	6.42	9.7	7.10	9.6
Tees	3.57	5.4	4.13	5.7
Walton-on-Naze			12.14	4.3

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Around Britain



	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F			Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Scarboro	5.8	-	4	39	Sunny	Guernsey	2.4	-	9	48	Bright
Bridlington	6.7	-	5	41	Sunny	Scilly Isles	-	-	-	-	-
Cromer	6.8	.09	4	39	Sunny	Newquay	2.5	.04	7	45	Rain pm
Lowestoft	5.9	-	4	39	Sunny	Ilfracombe	3.1	.08	-	-	Bright
Clacton	6.5	-	5	41	Sunny	Tenby	5.2	.02	7	45	Bright
Margate	-	-	6	43	Sunny	Southport	1.7	.02	4	39	Cloudy
Folkestone	7.0	-	6	43	Sunny	Morecambe	4.2	.11	5	41	Bright
Hastings	6.2	-	7	45	Sunny	Douglas	6.2	-	5	41	Sunny pm
Eastbourne	6.1	-	6	43	Sunny	London (Cntl)	6.6	-	7	45	Sunny
Brighton	-	-	6	43	Bright	B'ham (Airpt)	6.3	-	5	41	Sunny
Worthing	5.5	-	6	43	Sunny	Bristol (Cntl)	5.7	-	6	43	Sunny
Littlehmptn	5.0	.03	7	45	Sunny	Cardiff (Cntl)	3.7	-	7	45	Bright
Bognor R	5.5	-	7	45	Sunny	Anglesey	4.2	-	7	45	Sunny
Southsea	4.8	.01	7	45	Sunny	B'pool (Airpt)	4.5	-	6	43	Sunny
Shanklin	4.4	-	7	45	Bright	Manchester	0.4	.18	4	39	Showers
Bournemth	3.8	-	7	45	Bright	Nottingham	6.6	-	5	41	Sunny
Poole	2.9	-	8	48	Cloudy pm	N'cstl-n-Tyne	6.6	-	4	39	Sunny
Swanage	5.3	-	8	46	Sunny	Carlisle	3.2	.03	4	39	Bright am
Weymouth	3.5	-	8	46	Sunny am	Eskdalemuir	1.2	.29	1	34	Showers
Exmouth	2.0	.02	7	45	Bright	Prestwick	0.9	.26	4	39	Showers
Torquay	1.5	.04	8	46	Cloudy	Glasgow	2.2	.19	3	37	Showers
Falmouth	0.5	.22	7	45	Rain pm	Tiree	1.2	.06	6	43	Hail
Penzance	0.7	.27	7	45	Rain	Stornoway	2.0	.17	3	37	Sleet
Jersey	2.5	-	8	46	Bright	Lerwick	0.9	.05	4	39	Snow

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; fg, fog; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow. * denotes Tuesday

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	s	13	55	Copenhgn	f	3	37	Majorca	f	15	59	Rio de Jan*	s	34	93
Akrotiri	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alexandria	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Algiers	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amsterdam	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Athens	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bahrain	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barbados*	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barcelona	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beirut	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Belgrade	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Berlin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bermuda*	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Biarritz	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boulogne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bordeaux	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brussels	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Budapest	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Buen Aires*	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cape Tn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C'blanca	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago*	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cologne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]